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# HELGA.

A POEM.

IN SEVEN CANTOS.

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BY

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM HERBERT.

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*LONDON,*

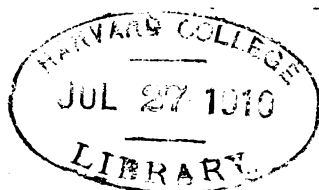
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## PREFACE.

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**T**HE following poem, which has remained for several years in an unfinished state, was commenced soon after the publication of the translations which I made from the relics of ancient Icelandic or Scandinavian poetry. I was at that time forcibly struck with the poetical images which the manners and religion of the northern nations

appeared to present; and, feeling that I was prevented from giving them full effect by the fidelity which I deemed necessary in the translation of writings which derived their principal interest from their antiquity and peculiarities, it occurred to me that, by undertaking an original poem of which the scene might be laid amongst the ancient Scandinavians, I should be able to illustrate their manners, and religion, and superstitions, in a form that would be more pleasing to the reader, and to avail myself of a wide field for poetical

composition, which had been as yet untouched by any writer except in a few short and unconnected translations. My attention was afterwards withdrawn from the undertaking by other pursuits ; and the poem, which had been long neglected, has been lately completed and revised. The foundation of the tale is historical ; in what respects I have altered it will be stated in the notes. The poem will, I hope, be found to contain a faithful picture of the manners and superstitions of the period which it represents. I have

attempted to give it the coloring of poetry,  
and to temper with chaster ornaments  
the rude wildness of Scaldic fiction.

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# HELGA.

---

## CANTO I.

11





## CANTO I.

---

THE board was spread in Ingva's hall ;  
Sat richly dight his courtiers all ;  
The shadow of great Ingva's name  
Might give his vassals deathless fame.  
With pomp he held the feast of Yul ;  
And all who own'd his princely rule,  
All who for Sweden drew the sword,  
Were gather'd round his glittering board ;  
Where ancient Sigtune's turrets famed  
Frown'd proudly, from old Odin named.

5

10

B 2

Whilom had Ingva's honor'd form  
Gleam'd foremost in the battle's storm,  
And many a Scald had sung his glory ;  
But now his locks with age were hoary.  
Death's iron hand had quell'd the pride 15  
Of those who conquer'd by his side ;  
But still he reign'd by all revered ;  
Still were his arms in battle fear'd :  
Round him he saw fresh warriors rise,  
And one fair daughter crown'd his joys. 20  
Fair Helga shone like vernal flower,  
Nurs'd by the sun and dewy shower ;  
Her breast more pure than trackless snow,  
With no fond passion seem'd to glow ;  
But haply love reign'd there conceal'd, 25  
And scarcely to herself reveal'd.  
For all in turn the virgin pour'd  
The sparkling juice that deck'd the board ;

Her cheek suffused with modest die  
Shrunk from the gaze of warlike eye, 30  
While all adored; but none might dare  
To woo the hand of Helga fair.  
Joyous they quaff'd the mantling bowl,  
And the rich liquor fired the soul;  
While the famed minstrel, blanch'd by time, 35  
Pour'd the wild notes of Runic rhyme;  
And sung of love, and war, and glory,  
Of living worth, and ancient story:  
The King, delighted, heard the strains,  
And younger throb'd his swelling veins. 40  
Why sudden cease the notes of pleasure?  
Why, minstrel, stop thy flowing measure?  
What sound along the pavement driven  
Sweeps like an angry blast of heaven?  
Back, back the rattling portals fly, 45  
And every warrior's kindling eye

Glistens like flame, and every hand  
Unconscious grasps the trusty brand.  
But straight uncouth and strange surprise  
Has quench'd the lightning of their eyes ; 50  
And every hand has loosed its hold,  
And silent droops each warrior bold.  
Twelve champions huge stalk'd proudly in ;  
Each wore a wolf's dark brindled skin ;  
But loftier, fiercer, statelier too, 55  
Seem'd one, the leader of the crew ;  
Shew'd strength of more gigantic mould,  
And foremost strode, unask'd and bold.  
On his vast limbs, of beauteous form,  
Half bare, half shielded from the storm, 60  
The shaggy wolfish skin he wore  
Pinn'd by a polish'd bone before ;  
Nor other ornament he knew,  
Save curling locks of raven hue,

Which like a glossy mantle hung 65  
O'er his broad shoulders loosely flung.  
No shield was held before his breast ;  
No burnish'd steel his bosom press'd ;  
No quaintly twisted iron shirt,  
No coat of mail was round him girt : 70  
With forehead bare the fight he tried,  
On inborn force his heart relied.  
Not stoutest kemp of modern days  
His wonderous sword from earth might raise,  
But swift as light the champion's arm 75  
Could wield it to his foeman's harm.  
His ponderous mace a knotty oak,  
That ne'er had felt the woodman's stroke ;  
Himself had torn it from the side  
Of Kiölen in its leafy pride. 80  
Yet was the champion mild and kind,  
Save when the fury vex'd his mind,

Or some ungratified desire  
Lit in his breast unhallow'd fire ;  
For then with more than mortal force 85  
He urged amain his headlong course,  
By strange internal phrensy driven,  
Like an avenging scourge of heaven ;  
Till all exhausted with the fray,  
And sickening, on the earth he lay ; 90  
His swollen eyes bloodstain'd and dim,  
Life quivering in each strained limb.  
But often in his milder day  
Might infants with his wild locks play ;  
Oft would he list the minstrel's measure, 95  
Or quaff the social cup of pleasure ;  
Waste in delight the peaceful hour,  
And carp of love in maiden's bower.  
But now strange passion lit his eye ;  
It seem'd, who met its glance must die. 100

To the high dais with speed he pass'd ;

His voice was like a killing blast.

“ These are my brothers, Ingva, born

“ Like me to meet proud men with scorn.

“ Angantyr is the name I boast,

105

“ Well famed in war, itself a host.”

The King, though ruffled by his pride,

Rein'd his high wrath, and mild replied :

“ What brings ye to King Ingva's lands ?

“ What boon require ye from his hands ?”—

110

“ Ask you mine errand, while the board

“ Has only fed thy subject horde ?

“ Discourteous man, supply the feast

“ Meet welcome for a warlike guest !

“ Let thy fair daughter's snowy hand

115

“ Pour the bright mead at thy command ;

“ And bid this proud unmanner'd crew

“ Yield us fit space and honor due.”



The board was deck'd, the feast was spread ;  
Due space was given, due honor paid, 120  
And mead pour'd by the blooming maid ;  
But, as she near'd the giant chief,  
She trembled like an aspen leaf :  
And first he quaff'd the beverage rare,  
Then gazed upon the timid Fair. 125  
He has ta'en her by the slender waist,  
And to his rugged bosom press'd.  
He has laid his hand upon her face,  
And held her in his strict embrace,  
While the maid blush'd all scarlet red, 130  
And strove to hide her weeping head.  
He has placed her 'on his knee, and kiss'd  
Her coral lips e'en as he list.  
Then rising from his seat he cried,  
" King Ingva, this must be my bride !" 135  
The monarch look'd around his board,

But not one warrior breathed a word :

Then, frowning, thus in hasty mood—

“ Not thus, sir Knight, are damsels woo’d.”

But little reck’d that champion dire 140

Of maiden’s blush or monarch’s ire ;

He cast his goblet on the floor,

He stamp’d, and with a fiendish roar—

“ Sail’d I from Ledra’s stately port

“ To yield base homage at thy court ? 145

“ To praise the venison at thy board,

“ Or mead, with which thy vaults are stored ?

“ King, I have vow’d to bear her hence ;

“ Nor leave I ask, nor shun offence.

“ At solemn feast all Denmark heard 150

“ My high sworn oath and plighted word—

“ Never to comb my coal-black hair

“ Till I have won this peerless fair.

“ In Ledra reigns my royal sire

" O'er arms of might and hearts of fire ; 155

" Ten thousand Danes await my word

" To waste thy realm with flame and sword ;

" I turn not to my native land

" Ere thy best blood has dyed my brand."

One moment was the King's cheek white, 160

The next was red as morning light.

I know not whether fear or wrath

Had chased the warm blood from its path ;

But in that instant prouder far,

Than e'er his crest had gleam'd in war, 165

King Ingva started on his feet ;

Behind him rang the gilded seat :

And,—“ Lives not here one dauntless head,

“ Of all my princely wealth has fed,

“ To dare the combat?—Who shall free 170

“ My daughter, takes her hand from me!”

The long roof echo'd ; as he spoke,

Strange feelings mingled in his look,  
High pride from ancient lineage flowing,  
And well-earn'd worth, and valor glowing, 175  
Parental fondness stung with rage,  
And conscious impotence of age.  
O for a painter's hand to trace  
The lineaments of every face  
In the dread pause that follow'd !—Bright 180  
Streaming from high the torches' light  
Fell on Angantyr's savage brow,  
Lent his stern cheek a fiercer glow,  
And o'er his glossy raven hair  
Glanced like a meteor in mid air. 185  
And is it anger flashing high,  
Or vengeful scorn that lights his eye?  
That eye, which never rival found  
Who dared to stand on listed ground!  
That eye, which oft has shot dismay 190

Through legions in the battle fray!  
His left hand grasp'd the trembling maid,  
His right was in defiance spread;  
As from king Ingva proudly turning,  
(The soul with unblest hatred burning) 195  
Scowl'd his fierce aspect on the board,  
Where tongueless sat each puny lord;  
Where all those honors, whilom gain'd  
On fields with Finnish carnage stain'd,  
Seem'd withering underneath the form 200  
Of that outstretch'd gigantic arm.  
O Sweden! is thy glory low?  
Must all thy well-earn'd trophies bow?  
Lives there not one of all thy sons,  
Of all through whom thy life-blood runs, 205  
Who dares to die for thy sweet fame,  
And dying gain a deathless name?  
Lives there not one, whose partial care

Turns to that jewel pure and rare?  
That beauteous form with sorrow shrowded, 210  
Those gentle eyes with tears o'erclouded!  
To cheer with hope the troubled Fair,  
That trembling, fainting, nigh despair,  
Hangs like a pale and lifeless corse  
In the rude grasp of ruthless force! 215  
As some sweet floweret newly blown,  
On which the vernal beams have shone,  
Shrinks weeping from the nightly frost,  
And drops, and seems for ever lost,  
Nor hopes that genial suns to-morrow 220  
Will cheer its form and chase its sorrow.  
Yes, there is one who pants for glory ✓  
Whose name shall live in tuneful story!  
Yes, there is one whose kindling eye  
Beams with love-lighted sympathy! 225  
It was a dreadful pause, I said,

But dreadful as the lightning sped.  
The echoes of King Ingva's call  
Still linger'd through the vaulted hall,  
When from the board a mailed man 230  
Rose calm, collected, and began.

“ Angantyr, I have known thy fame,  
“ Wide is the rumor of thy name.  
“ What warriors by thy prowess slain  
“ Have bow'd the head and bit the plain, 235  
“ What bones lie whitening on the fell,  
“ The raven and the wolf can tell :  
“ Nor ever was it known or said  
“ That thou hast from the combat fled,  
“ Or shunn'd the call, when adverse lords 240  
“ Have dared thee to the strife of swords.  
“ Proud champion, thou hast told thy vow,  
“ And I am firm, and proud as thou.  
✓ “ My name Hialmar, known as wide

" As battle spreads its bloody tide. 245

" When the young leaves adorn the spray,

" When vernal birds first pour their lay,

" I challenge thee to mortal fight ;

" Samsøe the field ; this maid our right.

" Which shall embrace her as his bride, 250

" Odin and our good swords decide !"

To him the champion scornful said :—

" Seek thou a bride amongst the dead !

" Shall the low vassal cull the prize

" Destined to charm a hero's eyes ? 255

" And dares a puny man withstand

" The stroke of high Angantyr's brand ?

" True, thou hast spoken passing fair,

" And noble seem thy words and air ;

" Pity thou lack'st both force and might, 260

" And limbs by nature nerved for fight.

" Crush'd like a worm, without a blow

C



- “ My trampling foot might lay thee low.  
“ But, though my strength, by thee defied,  
“ Swells like a torrent’s gather’d pride, 265  
“ And at one swoop might clear the board,  
“ Ingva, of all thy vassal horde,  
“ Revered the laws of combat stand,  
“ The bold defiance stays my hand.  
“ Short respite gain’d, the vernal ray 270  
“ Shall see thee torn by beasts of prey.  
“ Then, Helga, shall thy dainty charms  
“ Be clasp’d in proud Angantyr’s arms ;  
“ And those high joys for thee design’d  
“ Shall stamp thee first of womankind. 275  
“ Who shares Angantyr’s honor’d bed  
“ Above all brides must rear the head.”  
He ceased; old Ingva yields assent  
To the dread fight’s arbitrement.  
“ Whate’er,” he cries, “ the virgin’s lot, 280

" Spared be the peasant's peaceful cot !

" Save we the flower of northern might

" For Celtic wars and Finnish fight,

" Nor let wild havoc's ruthless flood

" Defile these sister realms with blood ! 285

" Where barren Samsoe breasts the tide,

" Shall solemn proof of arms be tried.

" On brave Hjalmar's trusty brand

" We dare to venture life and land ;

" And, stranger, thus we pledge our faith, 290

" Thine be fair Helga's hand, or death !"

E'en as he spoke, the champion's ire  
Flash'd from his savage eye like fire ;

Little wont he to quell the tide

Of swelling wrath and boisterous pride ; 295

Yet ere the hour of solemn strife

He may not harm his foeman's life :

So wills imperious Honor's creed,

For which bold Northmen toil and bleed.

But,—whether, furious, to assuage 300

The agony of inward rage,

As the clench'd hands of writhing pain

Strive by strain'd pressure ease to gain,

Or whether, scornful, to alarm

By some dire proof,—his sinewy arm 305

Round a huge shaft he threw, whose height

Bore the strong ceiling's ample weight,

And shook it nodding to its fall,

Till the vast fabric of the hall

Quaked to its base ; trembled the roof, 310

Trembled each casement tempest-proof ;

Rang every stone and carved beam,

Gaped every massive timber's seam ;

Another touch had whelm'd in dust

Buttress, and arch, and beam of trust. 315

Wrathful he smiled, and thence in haste

With headlong step the threshold pass'd.  
Him follow'd all that wolfish crew,  
Eleven brothers firm and true ;  
And when they reach'd the forest hoar, 320  
Mountain and dale sent back their roar.  
Fury constrain'd must have its vent,  
And rage, till its dread force is spent ;  
E'en things inanimate must know  
Their brutish strength and vengeful blow. 325  
Each snow-clad rock must feel the dint,  
Huge fragments fly of stone and flint ;  
And, as the phrensy nerves their strength,  
Uprooted lies the forest's length :  
Then sated with the bootless fray 330  
Homeward they wend their weary way.  
In Ingva's hall the strife had ceased,  
But mirth could not relume the feast ;  
She, who should deck the mantling bowl,

Clings to her sire with troubled soul, 335  
And frequent turns her anxious eye,  
While swells the tear and heaves the sigh.  
The board with no blithe joyance rings;  
The Harper strikes no tuneful strings;  
Full fourscore years had shed their snow 340  
Upon the honor'd Minstrel's brow,  
Yet on Yule's venerated night  
His harp, each Swedish son's delight,  
At monarch's board or peasant's door,  
Had never silent hung before. 345  
A gloom broods over Sweden's crown;  
For those who wont to guard her throne,  
Asbiorn, lies sick with nerveless hands,  
And Orvarod fights on foreign lands:  
In distant climes beneath the gleam 350  
Of other suns his banners stream.  
Hialmar's strength with theirs combined

In holiest league had long been join'd ;  
Sworn brothers in the fight they dared  
Each foe, and every peril shared. 355  
Their arms round Sweden's honor'd head  
A never-fading shadow spread ;  
And beauteously they seem'd to stand,  
Bulwarks and glory of the land.  
Like three proud trees, whose mingling shade 360  
O'er-canopies the crystal bed  
Of some unruffled holy spring,  
Where Zephyr dares not wave his wing,  
Nor the bright Sun's intrusive glare  
The charm of peaceful silence scare. 365  
Now must Hialmar's single arm  
Oppose the quickly gather'd storm.  
The cloud of fearful sadness hung  
O'er each bold head, and seal'd each tongue :  
His heart alone with transport glows ; 370

His breast no anxious presage knows.  
Though dark and strange the peril seem,  
Love bids it glow with dazzling gleam.  
His ardent thoughts flow high and fast,  
Too strong the tide of joy to last.

375

Fix'd on the fair his gazing sight  
Anticipates unknown delight,  
And fondly deems a coming day  
Shall years of silent love repay;  
For though he ne'er had dared a sigh,  
Nor taught his hopes to soar so high,  
Yet oft the sad mind's feverish fit,  
The fond glance by pale passion lit,  
The pang suppress'd, had half betray'd  
His secret to the gentle maid ;

380

385

And Helga coy, she knew not why,  
Shrunk from Hialmar's beaming eye.  
Not that its glance could yield offence,

Or scare the doves of innocence ;  
But that it touch'd some tremulous string 390  
That thrill'd e'en to life's secret spring,  
And waked each sympathetic chord  
To vibrate there in sweet accord.  
Day after day stole quickly on ;  
Love unresisted and unknown 395  
Had gain'd the incautious heart, and wound  
His unsuspected chains around ;  
Unknown, till danger's fearful dream  
Shew'd how the tyrant reign'd supreme.  
Nor less in Asbiorn's heart of fire 400  
Throbb'd the high pulse of young desire ;  
Though now by chilling sickness staid  
On lowly couch his strength was laid :  
For he had mark'd each growing charm  
Of youthful Helga's perfect form, 405  
And oft his sweetly warbling tongue



For her had breathed love's daring song.  
To Ingva's court a stripling sent,  
There had his careless years been spent,  
While sporting o'er the flowery green 410  
He call'd the maid his elfin queen,  
And wreathed with many a mystic flower  
The garland for her summer bower.  
There, with light foot and sparkling eye,  
The sprightly maze of infancy, 415  
Oft, when the spring had deck'd the sod,  
Together had they swiftly trod.  
When first, as trumpets bray'd afar,  
Young Asbiorn sought the distant war,  
A sigh had heaved her infant heart, 420  
That friends so passing dear must part;  
A tear had dimm'd her glistening eye,  
That oft in fight the bravest die.  
But, though his form was fresh as May,

And his blithe words were ever gay, 425

On calm Hialmar's gentler mind

All her fond thoughts of bliss reclined ;

By his her trembling heart was fired,

For him her secret vows aspired,

And all that she had own'd from heaven 430

Of love and faith to him were given.

Deep night in stillness veils the pole,

And silent hours unheeded roll.

Alone, when watchful tapers shine,

Young Helga's beauteous limbs recline. 435

Her couch is of the eider down,

Her coverlet a bear-skin brown

Trimm'd with soft ermine, and below

The claws with burnish'd metal glow ;

And many an herb of sweet perfume 440

Breathes incense round the odorous room.

But what avail that spicy breeze,  
Those soft appliances of ease !  
While bodeful fears and anxious love  
The restless thoughts to wildness move, 445  
And the strange workings of the mind  
Are like the storm of raging wind ;  
That ploughs the bosom of the sea  
With fierce impetuous mastery,  
Wave driving after wave, while that 450  
Which seem'd one instant big with fate  
Bearing all down before it, now  
Lies buried in the abyss below.  
So o'er sad Helga's troubled soul  
The swelling waves of passion roll ; 455  
Thoughts after thoughts successive rise,  
And each fond scheme unfinish'd dies.  
But, rather than one season live

In doubtful anguish, she would give

Long years of hoped-for bliss, to know

460

The issue of her present woe.

END OF CANTO 1.



**HELGA.**

---

**CANTO II.**



## CANTO II.

---

**H**ARD by the eastern gate of Hell  
In ancient time great Vala fell;  
And there she lies in massive tomb  
Shrowded by night's eternal gloom. 465  
Fairer than Gods, and wiser, she  
Held the strange keys of destiny;  
And not one dark mysterious hour  
Was veil'd from her all-searching power.  
She knew what chanced, ere time began, 470  
Ere world there was, or Gods, or man;

D



And, had she list, she might have told  
Of things that would appal the bold.

No mortal tongue has ever said

What hand unknown laid Vala dead ; 475

But yet, if rumor rightly tells,

In her cold bones the spirit dwells ;

And still, if bold intruder come,

Her voice unfolds his hidden doom :

And oft the rugged ear of Hell 480

Is sooth'd by some melodious spell,

Slow-breathing from the hollow stone

In witching notes and solemn tone ;

Immortal strains, that tell of things,

When the young down was on the wings 485

Of hoary Time, and sometimes swell

With such a wild enchanting peal,

As heard above would fix the eye

Of nature in sweet ecstasy,

Steal every sense from mortal clay, 490  
And drag the willing soul away.

Dark is the path, and wild the road,  
That leads unto that dread abode ;  
By shelving steep, through brier and wood,  
Through yawning cliff and cavern'd flood, 495

Where thousand treacherous spirits dwell,  
Loose the huge stones, bid waters swell,  
And guard the dire approach of Hell.  
And none, since that high Lord of Heaven,  
To whom the sword of death is given, 500

Stern Odin, for young Balder's sake,  
Has dared the slumbering Vala wake.  
But love can pass o'er brier and stone  
Unharm'd, through floods and forests lone ;  
Love can defy the treacherous arm 505

Of spirits leagued to work its harm,  
Pierce the dread silence of the tomb,

And smooth the way, and light the gloom.

Whence art thou? essence of delight!

Pure as the heavens, or dark as night! 510

Feeding the soul with fitful dreams,

And ever blending the extremes

Of joys so fearful, cares so sweet,

That woe and bliss together meet!

Thy touch can make the lion mild, 515

And the sweet ringdove fierce and wild.

Thy breath can rouse the gentlest maid

That e'er on couch of down was laid,

Brace her soft limbs to meet the cold,

And make her in the danger bold; 520

The breast, that heaves so lily-white,

Defy the storms and brave the night,

While the rude gales, that toss her hair,

Seem whispers of the tremulous air,

And heaviest toils seem passing light, 525

And every peril new delight.

' O whose is that love-lighted eye?

What form is that, slow gliding by?

Sweet Helga, risen from the bed

Where sleepless thy chaste limbs were laid, 530

Thou darest explore that dread abyss,

To learn what tides thee, woe or bliss!

Whether it stand by fate decreed

That stern Angantyr's breast shall bleed,

Or he to whom in secret turn'd 535

Thy heart with gentle passion burn'd,

He whom thy soul had learn'd to cherish,

For thy dear sake untimely perish.

The night was calm; a pallid glow

Stream'd o'er the wide extended snow, 540

Which like a silvery mantle spread

O'er copse, and dale, and mountain's head.

O who has witness'd near the pole

The full-orb'd moon in glory roll !  
More splendid shines her lustrous robe, 545  
And larger seems the radiant globe ;  
And that serene unnumber'd choir,  
That pave the heaven's blue arch with fire,  
Shoot through the night with brighter gleam,  
Like distant suns, their twinkling beam. 550  
While in the north its streamers play,  
Like mimic shafts of orient day ;  
The wonderous splendor fiery red  
Round half the welkin seems to spread,  
And flashes on the summits bleak 555  
Of snowy crag or ice-clad peak,  
Lending a feeble blush, to cheer  
The twilight of the waning year.  
The thoughtful eye undazzled there  
May pierce the liquid realms of air, 560  
And the rapt soul delighted gaze

On countless worlds that round it blaze.  
No floating vapor dims the sight  
That dives through the blue vault of night,  
While distance yields to fancy's power, 565  
And rapture rules the silent hour.

A calm so holy seem'd to brood  
O'er white-robed hill and frozen flood,  
A charm so solemn and so still,  
That sure, if e'er the sprites of ill 570  
Shrink from the face of nature, this  
Must be the hallow'd hour of bliss,  
When no dark elves or goblins rude  
Dare on the walks of man intrude.

Pure as the night, at that calm hour, 575  
Young Helga left her virgin bower ;  
And trod unseen the lonely road  
To gloomy Hela's dire abode.  
The broken path and toilsome way

Adown a sloping valley lay, 580  
Whose solid rocks on either side  
Might have the hand of Time defied ;  
But some convulsion of old Earth  
Had given the narrow passage birth.  
Onward with laboring steps and slow 585  
The virgin pass'd, nor fear'd a foe.  
The moon threw gloriously bright  
On the grey stones her streaming light ;  
Till now the valley wider grew,  
And the scene scowl'd with dreariest hue. 590  
From the steep crag a torrent pouring  
Dash'd headlong down, with fury roaring,  
Through frozen heaps that midway hung ;  
And, where the beams their radiance flung,  
Columns of ice and massive stone 595  
Blending and undistinguish'd shone ;  
While each dark shade their forms between

Lent deeper horror to the scene ;  
And gloomy pines, that far above  
Lean'd from the high and rocky cove, 600  
With frozen spray their heads besprent  
Under the hoary burthen bent.  
Before her spread a forest drear  
Of antique trees with foliage sere ;  
Wreathed and fantastic were their roots, 605  
And one way stretch'd their stunted shoots :  
And each time-hollow'd trunk might lend  
Harbor to beast or wilier fiend.  
She seem'd in that strange wilderness  
A spirit from the realms of bliss, 610  
A beauteous form of radiant light  
Charming the fearful brow of night.  
The wind with a low whisper'd sigh  
Came rushing through the branches dry ;  
Heavy and mournful was the sound, 615



And seem'd to sweep along the ground.

The virgin's heart throb'd high ; the blood

Beat at its doors with hastier flood :

But, firm of purpose, on she pass'd,

Nor heeded the low rustling blast.

620

A mist hung o'er the barren ground,

And soon she was all mantled round

In a thick gloom, so dark and dread,

That hardly wist she where to tread.

Mute horror brooded o'er the heath,

625

And all was dark and still as death :

When sudden a loud gust of wind,

Shaking the forest, roar'd behind,

And seem'd wolves howling in the brake,

And in her path the hissing snake.

630

Then all was hush'd ; till swift and sheen

A meteor flash'd upon the scene,

And a hoarse laugh burst on her ear,

And then a hideous shriek of fear.  
Dire phantoms, in the gloom conceal'd, 635  
Were instant by that light reveal'd;  
For, lurking sly, behind each tree  
Strange faces peep'd with spiteful glee,  
And ghastly forms and shapes obscene  
Glided the hoary rocks between. 640  
O who shall save thee, Helga! mark  
The ambush'd spirits of the dark!  
Those are the powers accurst, that ride  
The blasting whirlwind, and preside  
O'er nature's wrecks; whose hands delight 645  
To weave the tempest of the night,  
Spread the red pestilence, and throw  
A deeper gloom o'er human woe!  
Those are the fiends, that prompt the mind  
To deeds of darkness, and behind 650  
Send their fell crew with sickening breath,

Despair, and infamy, and death !

Nor yet unmoved the virgin gazed ;

She trembled as that meteor blazed.

But high her snow-white arms she spread, 655

And to the Queen of beauty pray'd.

“ Immortal Freya ! if e'er my mind

“ Has to thy gentle rites inclined ;

“ If e'er my hands have garlands wove

“ Of flowers, the symbols of chaste love, 660

“ And cull'd from all its blooming hoards

“ The sweets which opening spring affords ;

“ If I have knit the silken twine

“ To deck thy pure and honor'd shrine ;

“ Immortal Freya, attend my prayer ! 665

“ To a lone virgin succour bear !

“ Give me to reach great Vala's grave,

“ And from the powers of darkness save !”

Fair Helga spoke ; and, as she pray'd,

A charm descended on her head, 670

Like the sweet fall of dulcet sound,

Or dew distill'd on holy ground :

And vanish'd seem'd the powers of ill,

And nature smiled serene and still.

The darksome mist was roll'd away, 675

And tranquil, as the fall of day,

A milder gloom imbrown'd the way ;

While through that wild and barren scene

The lofty gates of Hell were seen.

A strain delightful pouring slowly 680

Breath'd in soft cadence pure and holy ;

And the strange voice she long'd to hear

Stole gently on her wondering ear.

Hark ! the wild notes are sweetly swelling,

Now upon things unearthly dwelling, 685

And now of Time's old secrets telling.

To rapture charm'd, fair Helga long

Stood listening that immortal song;  
But onward now she sprung with haste,  
And Hell's dread portals quickly pass'd. 690  
Then, starting from his gory bed,  
The whelp of Hela raised his head,  
Gnash'd his keen fangs, and fiercely bay'd.  
His glowing eyes with fury scowl'd,  
And long and loud the monster howl'd : 695  
For well he mark'd athwart the gloom  
A living form by Vala's tomb.  
But unappall'd the virgin stood,  
And thus, in calm unalter'd mood :  
    " By the force of Runic song, 700  
    " By the might of Odin strong,  
    " By the lance and glittering shield  
    " Which the Maids of slaughter wield,  
    " By the gems whose wonderful light  
    " Beams in Freya's necklace bright, 705

" By the tomb of Balder bold,

" I adjure thine ashes cold.

" Vala, list a virgin's prayer !

" Speak ! Hialmar's doom declare !"

She ceased ; when, breathing sad and slow, 710

Like some unwilling sound of woe,

A sweetly solemn voice was sent

Forth from that gloomy monument.

" Deep-bosom'd in the northern fells

" A pigmy race immortal dwells, 715

" Whose skilful hands can forge the steel

" With many a wonderous muttered spell.

" If bold Hialmar's might can gain

" A falchion from their lone domain,

" Nor stone, nor iron shall withstand 720

" The dint of such a gifted brand ;

" Its edge shall drink Angantyr's blood,

" And life's tide issue with the flood.

“ Victorious, at night’s silent hour,  
“ The chief shall reach fair Helga’s bower. 725  
“ But thou, frail maid, who darest invade  
“ The realms, where rest the quiet dead ;  
“ Breaking the slumbers of the tomb  
“ With charms that rend Hell’s awful gloom ;  
“ Who seek’st to scan, with prescience bold, 730  
“ What Gods from mortal man withhold,  
“ Soon shall thine heart despairing rue  
“ The hour that gave these shades to view,  
“ And Odin’s wrath thy steps pursue.”  
It ceased ; and straight a lurid flash 735  
Burst through the gloom with thunder-crash.  
It lighted all Death’s dreary caves,  
It glared on thousand thousand graves.  
Hell’s iron chambers rang withal,  
And pale ghosts started at the call ; 740  
While, as the gather’d tempest spreads,

Rush'd the red terror o'er their heads.  
And well I deem, those realms might show  
Unnumber'd shapes of various woe;  
Lamenting forms, a ghastly crew, 745  
By the strange gleam were given to view;  
And writhing Agony was there,  
And sullen motionless Despair:  
Sights, that might freeze life's swelling tide,  
Blanch the warm cheek of throbbing pride, 750  
And shake fair reason's frail defence,  
Though strongly nerved by innocence.  
Nor dared the breathless virgin gaze  
On Hell's dread cells and devious ways;  
Back to her heart the current flow'd, 755  
And, as with horror curdling, stood;  
Each strained sense was on the wing,  
And tarried seem'd life's wholesome spring,  
As fainting on the murky clay



In speechless trance sweet Helga lay. 760

Her glowing lips are pale and cold ;

Her dainty limbs of heavenly mould,

Fashion'd for bliss and form'd to rest

On couch of down by love carest,

Lie by yon damp and mouldering tomb, 765

Faded, and stript of mortal bloom ;

Like a neglected wreath of snow,

Or flowers on broken hawthorn bough.

Shall e'er again that bosom move,

And own the subtle pulse of love ? 770

Shall e'er those languid beauties stir ?

Shall Heaven's pure light revisit her ?

Or is she thus enveloped quite

By curtain of eternal night ?

And ye, whoe'er repine on earth 775

Cursing the fatal hour of birth,

Say, does her fate for pity cry,

Or were it best to sink and die,  
While innocence unmix'd with guile  
And flattering love and beauty smile? 780  
To leave the joys of youth half tasted,  
To fly, before its dreams are blasted,  
Its charms foredone, its treasures wasted?  
Ere guilty bliss with secret smart  
Has touch'd the yet untainted heart, 785  
To shun the pleasure and the crime,  
Nor trust the wintery storms of time?

I know not, I, what guardian power  
Watch'd over Helga's deathlike hour;  
Whether by pity moved and love 790  
Bright Freya glided from above,  
Spread round her limbs some viewless spell,  
And snatch'd her from the jaws of Hell;  
Or Odin's self reserved the Fair  
For other woes and worse despair. 795

But this I know, at dawn of day  
In her still bower young Helga lay,  
And waking, as from feverish dream,  
Hail'd the bright morning's orient beam.

END OF CANTO II.

**HELGA.**

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**CANTO III.**



### CANTO III.

---

Sorr sleep, thou balm of every ill, 800  
Thy touch the troubled breast can still !  
Thy downy wings of peace outspread  
Can soothe the wretch's aching head,  
Win from his brow grief's stern control,  
And in sweet calmness lull the soul. 805  
And thou hast stores, whose pure delight  
Thrills through each sense and charms the sight ;  
Stirs the sad lover's pulse to joy,  
Which waking truth will soon destroy ;

Leads him through Chili's orange groves, 810  
Or where La Plata flowery roves,  
To lay him with his darling maid  
Under the plantain's spreading shade,  
Where wanton tendrils hung with bloom  
Twining around distil perfume, 815  
And thousand little warblers dwell  
Sweeter than love-lorn Philomel.  
But hast thou not thy terrors too?  
Thy fearful shapes of ghastliest hue?  
When the soul writhes beneath the load 820  
That weighs upon its frail abode;  
While on thy pinion horrors brood,  
And visions on the fancy crowd  
Of ills that falling still impend,  
Of vain pursuits that never end, 825  
Of woes that shake fair reason's seat,  
Or at the door of conscience beat.

And hast thou ne'er to anxious mind,  
Mid pictured scenes of wildest kind,  
Dread warnings and things closely seal'd 830  
In dark futurity reveal'd ?  
And sometimes e'en through visions strange  
The wakeful thoughts distemper'd range,  
While the mind's eye with troubled sight  
Can scarcely read its path aright, 835  
And memory but ill descry  
The limits of reality ?  
Thus some have deem'd, that Ingva's maid  
Had toss'd upon a restless bed  
Through that long night of dark despair, 840  
Nor felt in truth Hell's chilling air ;  
And that at morn her spirit vex'd  
Was by wild fancies still perplex'd,  
When full before her frightened eye  
Stern Odin seem'd to stand, and cry— 845



“ Adventurous maid, whose impious feet  
“ Have dared explore death’s shadowy seat,  
“ Rifling the womb of hoary time,  
“ Hear the dark penance of thy crime !  
“ The vision of this night once told, 850  
“ Memory shall quit her sacred hold ;  
“ And that fond love, which bade thee stray  
“ Down yawning Hell’s forbidden way,  
“ That love, for which thou fain wouldst die,  
“ Shall in thy breast forgotten lie ; 855  
“ Till anguish wake thy mind to know  
“ Joy’s strange deceit, and hopeless woe.”  
He said, and instant vanish’d seem’d ;  
Whether in truth she saw or dream’d,  
I know not ; but the chilly blood 860  
At the heart’s passage curdling stood ;  
And mute and motionless she sate,  
Till summon’d to the hall of state.

The King had will'd a joyous day  
Should chase the thoughts of yestrene's fray. 865  
He had bid his men be trimly dight  
Ere the first dawn of morning light,  
With torch and pike to rouse the bear  
That slumber'd in his wintery lair.  
"The chase is valor's school," he cried, 870  
And gallant to the forest hied.  
The golden horn rings blithe and loud ;  
The many round their monarch crowd ;  
Some skill'd to bend the Upland bow,  
Some taught the whizzing lance to throw, 875  
Some proud to wield the falchion's weight  
And closer deal the stroke of fate :  
And dames of worth, and virgins fair,  
Are clad to face the wintery air.  
In many-color'd furs array'd 880  
Hastes to the field each Swedish maid ;

While the harsh winds, that round them rush,  
Lend each young cheek a brighter blush,  
And emulous of mountain snows  
The polish'd forehead's lustre glows. 885  
No lovelier forms, no sprightlier train  
E'er waked Cythera's echoing plain,  
Or shook fair Delos' rocky shore,  
Or roused the wolf and brindled boar  
Whom deep Mænalian shades imbower. 890  
Nor does the languid southern gale  
More sweet the breath of love exhale,  
Nor bid the heart more warmly glow,  
Nor the gay spirits lighter flow,  
Than where the breeze of northern sky 895  
Braces each limb and lights each eye.  
Joy leads them on, o'er comb and glen,  
To stir the monster's hoary den ;  
Some trooping on hot coursers past,

Some with long snow-shoes skaiting fast, 900

Some boldly on the beaked sledge

Gliding o'er precipice and ledge.

See how they scatter o'er the plain!

How laboring now the steep they gain!

Now circled in some rocky nook! 905

Now gliding down the frozen brook,

O'erhung with stone, and icicle

That brighter gleams than hunter's steel!

Now on yon crag, that strains the sight,

I see them file along the height 910

On giddy causeway, one by one;

Their weapons sparkle to the sun.

How many dreadful fathom deep

Shot from that high and rugged steep,

The foaming torrent roars beneath! 915

One slippery step were instant death!

But swift they press along the verge,

And soon mid broader wilds emerge.

The troop had reach'd a narrow pass

Half choked with thorns and wither'd grass. 920

Huge pines and pensile birch o'erhung

Its banks, round which the ivy clung ;

And the rude clay-stone peeping through

Like some old castle seem'd to grow.

A spot so desolate and wild 925

Might charm sad fancy's mournful child :

On rush'd the rout, the deep glen rang

With sylvan shouts and martial clang ;

But Helga, heartless for the chase,

Stopp'd long on those lone banks to gaze. 930

When from a rock which shades ingulph

Sprung sudden forth a brindled wolf.

The ruffian beast had mark'd his prey

Lingering defenceless on her way,

And his keen fangs already tore 935

Her dainty limbs distain'd with gore;  
But instant as the bolt of Heaven  
Through his dark sides a pike was driven,  
And the blush glow'd on Helga's face,  
Clasp'd in Hialmar's fond embrace. 940  
Alone his eye had mark'd the Fair;  
In hour of need his arm was near.  
Slight was her wound; the maiden's heart  
Perchance had felt a keener smart,  
And the full tide of love and grief 945  
Burst forth to give that heart relief.  
Her weeping thus the youth address'd,  
As her soft palm he gently press'd.  
" O sole on whom my fancy dwells,  
" With whose chaste love my bosom swells! 950  
" My life, my joy, in hours of peace!  
" My hope, when battle's storms increase!  
" If ever I have raised my hand

“ In fight to guard my native land,  
“ Thy gentle image, deep impress’d, 955  
“ Waked the bold phrensy of my breast,  
“ Lured me to tread the paths of fame,  
“ And win for thee a worthy name.  
“ Yet were my lips in silence closed ;  
“ In trembling hope each wish reposed ; 960  
“ And visionary joys alone  
“ To this deep-stricken heart were known.  
“ Now fortune smiles ; a brighter day  
“ Beams on the warrior’s blissful way ;  
“ But dark as night his path, if thou 965  
“ Chase not the gloom that dims thy brow.  
“ By Helga’s smile love’s hopes were rear’d,  
“ By that must valor’s arm be cheer’d.  
“ O give the willing heart to joy,  
“ Nor in the bud fond thoughts destroy ! 970  
“ That smile from love new charms shall borrow,

" And light the languid gloom of sorrow."

Smiling through tears the virgin spoke,  
And all her soul was in the look.

" The life, thou hast preserved, is thine; 975

" Thy joys or griefs must blend with mine.

" Hialmar ! though the gloom of woe

" Tinge my pale cheek and cloud my brow,

" If my tears speak not, if the voice

" Faltering betray not love's fond choice, 980

" O read the guileless heart, and see

" Its anguish only wake for thee !

" Nor deem, if Heaven thy fall foredoom,

" That Helga will not share thy tomb !

" E'en like day's fleeting flower, that, born 985

" At the blithe call of orient morn,

" Weeps for the sun's departed gleam,

" Nor e'er shall see the morrow beam,

" To thy dear smiles my heart expands,

F



“ Chain’d to thy lot my being stands. 990

“ On thee, beloved, its hopes repose,

“ Thy Helga’s life, her joys, her woes.”

O now what bliss Hialmar shares !

Warrior, what fate with thine compares !

Say, who would change the melting mood 995

Of tender virgin fondly woo’d,

The beamy smile of weeping love

Whose gentle rays each doubt remove,

The timid blush, the bashful eye,

The sighs that half-exhaled die, 1000

For those best raptures, which enjoy’d

Leave half the fancied charm destroy’d !

Fix’d on her hand a burning kiss

Glow, the sweet pledge of promised bliss ;

And now he cheers her drooping form, 1005

Bids her weak heart with joy be warm,

And points the hour, in glory’s pride

When love shall bloom by valor's side :

But sadness o'er her bosom stole,

And thus she pour'd her troubled soul.

1010

“ Speak not of bliss or joyous love,

“ While the red vengeance wakes above!

“ While o'er thine Helga's fated head

“ The curse of angry Heaven is spread!

“ Last night on restless couch I lay

1015

“ Praying for dawn of morning's ray,

“ Though not the day could bring relief

“ To anxious thoughts and trembling grief.

“ If sleep I woo'd, upon mine ear

“ Burst the wild shrieks of frantic fear,

1020

“ And all the joyous forms of light

“ Seem'd vanishing in misty night;

“ I woke, by inward power impell'd;

“ I thought of thee, my fond heart swell'd :

“ To learn thy doom my bosom yearn'd,

1025

" And (chance what may !) that doom I learn'd.

" O best beloved, I may not say

" What terrors frown'd upon my way,

" Nor living tongue such sights reveal

" As I have met, to learn thy weal. 1030

" Suffice, that death's dread bounds I pass'd,

" And reach'd great Vala's tomb at last.

✓ " I pray'd her by each living thing,

" By Hell's abyss, by Heaven's high King,

" To speak thy fate ; when sad and slow 1035

" Breathed from her tomb the notes of woe.

" Thy hand shall conquer, if it gain

" A falchion from the drear domain

" Of that fell Pigmy race, that dwells

" Deep-bosom'd in the rugged fells. 1040

" Go boldly forth, thy fortune try !

" Seek the dread caves that northward lie !

" But me, alas ! what woes await

" Pursued and struck by Odin's hate !

" What I have dared, did love inspire, 1045

" Nor Heaven itself shall quench its fire.

" Thrice blest, if I might lay my head

" Beneath some melancholy shade,

" Wooing the thoughts of chaste desire,

" And clinging to those thoughts expire !" 1050

E'en as she spoke, her wandering eye  
Seem'd sadly bent on vacancy ;

O'er her pale cheek expiring play'd

A languid smile, and reason stray'd.

She saw the man her bosom loved, 1055

But knew him not, and wildly moved.

She thought Hialmar was her foe,

And, nimbler than the mountain roe,

Burst from his grasp, and swift to fly

Was lost to his admiring eye. 1060

As one amazed the warrior stood,

Wondering her mien and alter'd mood :  
But she had breathed love's tenderest voice,  
Which bade his inmost soul rejoice ;  
And bliss, prevailing o'er surprise, 1065  
Lit the young chief's exulting eyes.  
But, not one look, one gest forgot,  
He strove to scan his future lot ;  
And ponder'd each portentous word,  
Resolved to win the mystic sword. 1070  
His purpose fix'd, he busk'd him strait  
For journey perilous and great :  
For, ere the wintery snows decay,  
He must tread back the dangerous way,  
And sail for that dark Samian shore 1075  
Gainst which the Baltic billows roar.  
To none his steady purpose told,  
Alone goes forth Hialmar bold ;  
O'er hills and rocks he takes his road

To the fell Pigmies' far abode. 1080

But O what tongue the griefs shall tell  
Which, mournful Helga, thee befel!  
Thy wandering thoughts and timid breast  
By thousand shapeless fears possess!  
Who now the blithesome dance shall speed 1085  
In Ingva's hall, or pour the mead?  
Who now with many a tender smile  
The tedious hours of age beguile,  
And bid the hoary monarch's brow  
Beam gladly through his locks of snow? 1090  
Joy of his heart, his bosom's pride,  
Fond Helga stands not by his side;  
Her hands no more shall crown the bowl,  
Her voice no longer cheer his soul:  
The notes of pleasure wake not her 1095  
The sports of festive Yule to share,  
Where gallants press the meeting palm

Of willing maid or sprightly dame,  
While glowing hearts and nimble feet  
To the light strain responsive beat, 1100  
And youth with fresh delight inspires  
Gay thoughts of bliss and new desires.  
In her lone bower obscure she sits,  
Mournful, despairing, strange by fits ;  
And thinks she views the vengeful form 1105  
Of Odin in each passing storm.  
All to pale melancholy given  
The pensive eye she lifts to heaven,  
And sometimes warbles sad and slow  
Her wild imperfect tale of woe, 1110  
And trills so sweet the plaintive ditty,  
Moving each listening ear with pity,  
That e'en the sternest warrior's eye  
Glistens with heartfelt sympathy.

# HELGA.

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## CANTO IV.





## CANTO IV.

---

O'ER hill and vale, and woody dell, 1115  
From Thylémark to Dovre-fell,  
From Kiölen's ridge to either sea,  
To Bothnian Gulph and Helsingé,  
Like one vast robe of glittering white  
The deep snow strikes the dazzled sight. 1120  
The reindeer fleet as rushing wind  
Scuds by, and leaves no trace behind ;  
The gorgeous elk so tall and strong  
Prints it not, as he bounds along :

And he, who journeying o'er the brow 1125  
Of those huge mountains looks below,  
(Like some keen falcon towering high)  
Beneath him sees wild regions lie,  
Strange waste of thicket, comb, and dell,  
Bound by the frost's prevailing spell; 1130  
Save that, where woods on woods arise,  
The gloomy pine its power defies,  
And seems to stretch a rival reign  
O'er the dread forest's drear domain.  
There thousand famish'd wolves repair; 1135  
There slumbering lies the shaggy bear,  
Who oft, when summer's dewy night  
Smiles with the moon's reflected light,  
Sly issues from his secret den  
To cultured close in narrow glen, 1140  
To crop unseen the verdant ear,  
Rifling the promise of the year.

Him shall the lurking boor await,  
And wing the midnight shaft of fate :  
But now he sleeps in hollow tree 1145  
Amid that gloomy scenery ;  
Where wood-crown'd rocks that frown around  
Some huge expanse of waters bound,  
Inlet of sea, or mountain lake  
Whose ice-bound waves strange music make, 1150  
As through some rude defile they pour,  
And, thundering, down the passage roar.  
Through such rude scenes Hialmar trod,  
And northward bent his trackless road.  
Onward he journey'd many a day, 1155  
And wilder wastes before him lay.  
For need reserved the scanty store  
Which in his leathern scrip he bore,  
His only drink was mountain snow,  
His food the berries hid below. 1160

And now nor gloomy pines appear,  
Nor vestige aught of foliage sere;  
Interminable winter's reign  
Seems to usurp the barren scene,  
Where rocks on rocks high-towering rear 1165  
Their frozen heads throughout the year;  
Nor frozen rocks alone; behold,  
In regions of eternal cold,  
Of mingled snow and dust and sand  
The mimic architecture stand! 1170  
Above the crags that darkest lower,  
Above the rocks that highest tower,  
Points inaccessible arise,  
And mock with varied hue the eyes.  
Now like grey minarets they seem, 1175  
Now sparkling with the changeful beam,  
Now redder than a shaft of flame.  
Through the rough fell's romantic pile

Hialmar spied a deep defile.

It was a desert glen to view, 1180

As fancy's pencil ever drew.

No bush was nigh; no shady trees

Spread their green honors to the breeze;

No flower, no verdant grass might hope

To spring upon the barren slope; 1185

Not e'en the hardy ling might dare

To peep mid rocks so wild and bare:

But the dank moss and lichen grey

Spread wide around their lonely sway.

Abruptly on the eastern side 1190

Frown'd the huge steep in awful pride,

Like one vast wall; the summit hoar

With threatening fragments beetled o'er:

And many a hideous mass below

Time-sever'd from its airy brow, 1195

In the deep bosom of the dell

Might yet of ancient ruin tell.

High was the crag, and yet the land

Swell'd loftier on the other hand.

The ridge, that hid the western day, 1200

Rose gradual, strewn with fragments grey:

And he who look'd along the glen

Untrodden by the foot of men,

Might think he view'd a countless flock

Feeding beneath the barren rock. 1205

But all is still; not e'en the deer

Have ever sought to harbour here.

The hollow mountain's mossy side

By mortal step was never tried;

Those are but scatter'd stones, that lie 1210

Whitening beneath the inclement sky.

Above the hollow the proud fell

Rises more steeply from the dell;

Larger and ruder frowns each stone,

Its sides with moss less overgrown; 1215

And, where the highest summit towers,  
Naked the rocky castle lowers.

The ridge's bold uneven sweep  
Here sinking gives a vista deep  
Of the blue heaven; now shooting high 1220

Its giddy beacon strains the eye;  
And, though in ruin, seems to stand  
As if uprear'd by skilful hand,  
Stone upon stone piled wonderously,  
With buttress, arch, and turrets high: 1225

Self poised the top-stone seems to rock;  
But ages still have seen it mock  
The winter storm, the thunder's shock.

A broken path the steep behind  
Midway seem'd indistinct to wind, 1230

If path that be, which never knew  
The tread of aught but the Elfish crew.

G



The track, I deem, if mortal wight  
Could climb unto the dizzy height,  
Would lead him where the slippery brow 1235  
Shelves o'er the sea, that far below  
Dashes unheard its sullen waves  
Beneath the cliff's o'erhanging caves.

The warrior gazed with growing wonder;  
He deem'd some fiendish Power from under 1240  
Had push'd the solid heights asunder;  
For well he mark'd the layers grey  
Rise on each side in like array.  
When sudden as from under ground  
Stole on his ear a dulcet sound; 1245  
It seem'd a strain of sweetest tone  
Warbled by female voice unknown.  
The wondering chieftain gazed, and spied  
A fissure in the mountain's side:  
And listening close he seem'd to hear 1250

Hammer and anvil sounding near;  
And long and loud each heavy stroke  
Resounded of that Pigmy folk,  
That ever in the darksome cave  
Forge the bright metal for the brave. 1255  
Of stature small, but mighty force,  
Of cunning skill and deep resource,  
They know each metal's secret birth,  
And delve the bowels of the earth,  
Tearing from every hidden cell 1260  
The treasures in its womb that dwell.  
A spiteful race on mischief bent,  
Making man's woes their merriment;  
Deaf to his prayer, and only gain'd  
By strong control their aid to lend. 1265  
The sounding forge Hialmar knew,  
And forth his flaming falchion drew;  
Then, sinking on his knee, raised high

To heaven his bright adoring eye;  
And, as he pour'd the heartfelt vow, 1270  
Proud rapture lit his beauteous brow,  
Triumphant love, unshaken truth,  
And joy, and hope, and glowing youth.

“ Bend, Odin, bend from heaven! and hear,  
“ Thou God of war, a warrior's prayer! 1275  
“ Beneath a humble cottage born  
“ I learn'd ignoble ease to scorn; •  
“ To wield the sword, the dart to throw,  
“ To bend the Dalecarlian bow,  
“ And, where the snow-clad Uplands rise, 1280  
“ By prowess win each sylvan prize.  
“ An infant by my sire enured  
“ To early toils, by toils matured,  
“ I learn'd beneath his lone abode  
“ Thy lofty song, the warrior's code. 1285  
“ When forth he sent me to the strife,

" He ask'd not for me length of life :

" ' Renown and glory be his share,'

" He said.—Great Odin, grant his prayer!

" Give me to win Angantyr's bane, 1290

" To triumph o'er that haughty Dane!

" And let my limbs victorious rest

" On Helga's bosom fondly prest!

" Grant this, and Fate ordain the rest!"

He spoke; and from the mountain's rent 1295

A sudden gleam was upwards sent,

As if in token of assent;

And a loud clang was heard to sound

In the deep bowels of the ground.

" Praise to the Gods!" Hjalmar cried, 1300

And rush'd into the mountain's side

Through that dread fissure; deepest shade

Closed on the warrior's dauntless head.

Silent he trod the winding cave,

Dark as the cloisters of the grave, 1305

While round the dank imprison'd air

Sigh'd piteous, breathing chill despair;

Till full display'd, a glorious light

Burst sudden on his wondering sight.

A vault immense before him lay, 1310

Yet was the dungeon bright as day.

There high uprear'd on either hand

Compact basaltic columns stand,

Shaft above shaft, a monstrous pile,

Like that which girds fair Staffa's isle, 1315

Or the huge mass whose giant pride

Breasts the full strength of Erin's tide.

Nor lacks there radiance to disclose

Their various shapes and magic rows.

Myriads of lights their lustre shed, 1320

By secret exhalations fed;

And, as each alabaster lamp

Dispels the gloom and joyless damp,  
The vaulted roof sends back their rays,  
And crystals and stalactites blaze. 1325  
Around unnumber'd treasures lie,  
Of every hue and changeful die;  
The ore that gives each metal birth,  
Torn from the fruitful womb of earth;  
And countless gems, a brilliant heap, 1330  
And pearls and corals from the deep.  
Next lie huge bars of metal sheen,  
Then piles of weapons bright and keen;  
And many an engine form'd for ill  
By cunning workmanship and skill. 1335  
Beyond, through that long vista seen  
The double row of steel between,  
In a dread nook obscure and low  
The distant furnace seem'd to glow.  
A loathsome, wan, and meagre race, 1340

With shaggy chin and sallow face,  
Treading with steps demure and slow  
The Pigmy folk moved to and fro.  
Some on their sturdy shoulders bore  
The weight of rude unsmelted ore; 1345  
Some, from the high-piled stores displaced,  
The ponderous bars of metal raised;  
Near the hot furnace others staid,  
And laboring smote the glowing blade;  
Or, tempering the sharp steel, unheard 1350  
Mutter'd the powerful magic word.  
In the full centre of the hall  
Stood a dark statue, huge and tall;  
Its form colossal, seen from far,  
Shew'd like the thunderous God of war, 1355  
The sinews strain'd for deadly strife,  
The strong limbs starting into life.  
Its left hand grasp'd an iron shield,

Its right a threatening falchion held ;  
On the pure blade were written plain 1360

These fatal words, " Angantyr's bane."

Hialmar's eyes shone bright as fire,  
Their keen glance spoke his soul's desire.

" Art thou," he cried, " the thundering Thor,  
" First of the gods in strife and war? 1365

" Or does thy marrowless strength in vain

" Those iron muscles seem to strain

" In threatening mockery, form'd to scare

" The coward from the Pigmies' lair?

" Whate'er thou art, Hialmar's hand 1370

" Must tear from thine that flaming brand."

Him answer'd straight, with visage wan,  
Smiling in spite, a dwarfish man.

" Go, boaster, seize the shining prize !

" But know, who wins that falchion, dies ! 1375

" Sage Dualin wrought the precious blade,



“ Its edge on charmed anvil laid;  
“ And, as each stroke portentous rung,  
“ The magic strain old Durin sung,  
“ And Thorin and Nyrader wise 1380  
“ Swell’d the fell chorus to the skies.  
“ They placed it in you iron hand,  
“ And whisper’d low their dread command:  
“ No arm that ever shook with fear  
“ Shall wrest it from that grasp severe; 1385  
“ And if by valor’s dauntless son  
“ The fatal sword should e’er be won,  
“ For him the tomb will early yawn,  
“ And grief obscure hope’s flattering dawn.”  
The Pigmy ceased, and on his brow 1390  
Triumphant malice seem’d to glow;  
But prouder wax’d the youth’s desire,  
And thus he wing’d his words of fire.  
“ To others preach of death and sorrow !

" I heed not what may fall to-morrow ! 1395

" Glory and bright renown be mine,

" And let my deeds, while living, shine!

" O! why should man, whose hours must tend

" To death, their necessary end,

" In the dull lap of ease retire, 1400

" And feed unseen life's feeble fire ;

" Nor rather strive by worth to share

" High valor's guerdon pure and fair !

" To gleam, like some famed meteor's blaze,

" The theme of wonder and of praise, 1405

" Long chronicled in after times,

" And sung by bards in distant climes!"

He said, and with undaunted breast

To the high trial swiftly press'd :

And (for he knew that Pigmy spite . 1410

Forged many a snare with cunning sleight,

And wisely deem'd that iron hand

Might wield with power the charmed brand)  
He raised his buckler on his arm,  
And proud, as gainst a living form, 1415  
Strode to the combat ; closing then,  
That falchion, bane of stoutest men,  
By its rich-studded hilt he seized,  
And the cold iron fingers squeezed.  
He pull'd, and stoop'd, and writhing strove 1420  
By strength that sturdy grasp to move ;  
And every nerve and sinew strain'd,  
Till force at length the weapon gain'd.  
Then back the hand of iron sprang,  
And through the vault loud echoes rang ; 1425  
For it had struck with might the shield  
Which in its left that statue held :  
And, sudden as the blow, were all  
The lights extinguish'd in the hall ;  
And through the gloom no twinkling shew'd, 1430

Save where the distant furnace glow'd.

To gain the narrow winding cave,

The path which ready entrance gave,

Recover'd from his first surprise,

His treasure won, the warrior tries.

1435

Easy the way for mortal wight

To plunge into those vaults of night,

But hard again from such abyss

To reach the realms of light and bliss.

The youth long labor'd to explore

1440

In each dark nook the hidden door,

And every crevice vainly tried

In the huge cavern's massive side.

When sudden on his listening ear

Swell'd the sweet notes of music near.

1445

He knew the same soft-warbled sound

Which he had heard from under ground.

He spoke, but no response was given,

Save echoes through the long vault driven.  
The dulcet warblings seem'd to fly, 1450  
And each soft note in distance die.  
But, hoping thus with eager mind  
Some issue from the gloom to find,  
Through many a winding cavern he  
Follow'd the floating symphony, 1455  
Till distant sparkling light appear'd,  
And plain the warbling voice was heard.  
    " Proud warrior, thou shalt dwell to-night  
    " With the fair queen of the Elves of light;  
    " My voice shall guide thee to the bower 1460  
    " Where thou shalt spend the pleasant hour.  
    " A thousand Elves of swarthy hue  
    " In vain the wonderous virgin woo.  
    " O she is fair as diamond's ray,  
    " Pure as the hallow'd fount of day, 1465  
    " Untouch'd as brilliant gems that lie

" Deep hid in earth from human eye!

" Then hie thee, hie thee, youth, to share

" Joy's best delights, love's daintiest fare!

" Think of fierce wars and strife hereafter, 1470

" Here is sweet bliss, and mirth, and laughter!"

Well might the warrior marvel, while

The melting notes his ears beguile;

For issuing from the darksome pass

As now he stood, an ample space 1475

Shew'd like a garden passing fair,

Though nurtur'd in that nether air.

The vaulted roof, all smooth and even,

Seem'd like a blue and cloudless heaven,

Form'd of that pure translucent gem 1480

Which from the billows draws its name.

There quaintly work'd of jewels rare

By nicest art and subtle care,

Thousand odorous shrubs disclose

Their mimic charms in varied rows ; 1485

Their branches deck'd with foliage sheen,

Their opening buds of glossy green,

And flowers of every brilliant hue.

Sparkling as with the morning dew.

There hanging from the wanton vine 1490

The amethystine bunches shine ;

There glows untouch'd the purple plum,

And counterfeits the living bloom ;

And many a fruit of southern clime,

The orange bright, the yellow time ; 1495

The citron weeping from its weight,

The shaddock huge, and golden date.

Beneath a wanton emerald bower,

Cluster'd with pendant fruit and flower,

A gorgeous couch was seen ; the bed 1500

With furs and silken tissue spread.

There in soft luxury reclined

The fairest of the elfin kind.

Stretch'd on the precious mantle warm

Unconscious lay her beauteous form 1505

In gentlest slumber, and the eye

Might all her loveliness descry.

The moist red lips, on which the smile

Ready to kindle slept the while

Soft beaming; and the polish'd brow 1510

Hiding its pure and living snow

Beneath the parting locks, that stray'd

Down her smooth neck, or curling play'd

O'er the white shoulder, and below,

Where the soft bosom's beauties glow. 1515

The tiny hands, the graceful arms,

That loosely rest on snowy charms,

Half seen, half veil'd by flowing vest;

The feet, by no bright sandal press'd;

Her beaming eyes alone conceal'd 1520

H



Seem'd in deep slumber sweetly seal'd.

Say, gallants, ye who warm in youth

To your loved mistress boast of truth,

Did e'er such peril prove your faith,

And scaped ye without harm or scath? 1525

Say, did Hialmar's wondering eye

Glisten with high-born ecstasy?

Did the blood mantle o'er his cheek?

Did to his soul strong passion speak?

Or stray'd his thoughts from that strange scene 1530

To Sigtune's fir-trees evergreen,

Where deck'd with every tendril sweet

That dares the northern blast to meet,

With every freshest bud that blows,

His Helga's virgin bower arose? 1535

He shrunk with half-averted eye;

He moved, he turn'd as if to fly;

(But the dank passage black as night

Frown'd dismal on his aching sight,)  
Then cast his hurried glance around, 1540  
While the nymph started at the sound.  
As the shy cushat on her nest  
Beneath the embowering shade at rest,  
If truant steps intrusive shake  
The umbrageous boughs or rustling brake, 1545  
Spreads her swift pinion to the breeze,  
And starts from the soft lap of ease :  
So, beaming loveliness, the fair  
Springs from her sleep with timid air,  
And blushing like the new-blown rose 1550  
A silken mantle round her throws.  
Then with a voice so sweet and clear,  
It came like music on the ear:—

" Fool that I was, to trust the charm  
 " That saved me long from fear and harm !                      1555  
 " While yon portentous sword remain'd

“ In the firm iron grasp constrain’d,  
“ To this my chaste and secret bower,  
“ Where safe I spent the careless hour,  
“ Nor man nor gods could entrance gain, 1560  
“ And force and cunning still were vain ;  
“ And I had vow’d to be the bride  
“ Of him alone, whose daring pride  
“ Should wrest the spell-defended brand  
“ From that huge statue’s charmed hand. 1565  
“ Art thou the bravest of the brave ?  
“ Or, say, did guile obtain the glaive ?”  
    To her the warrior with a smile :  
“ Hialmar nothing wins by guile.  
“ Nor came I, led by brutish sense, 1570  
“ To spurn the rights of innocence,  
“ Rifting with rude unhallow’d arms  
“ Defenceless beauty’s secret charms.  
“ O, thou art more than heavenly fair !

" No mortal can with thee compare ! 1575

" And man's short life would ill repay

" An hour of rapture spent with thee !

" But me, constrain'd by holiest bands,

" High vows recall to distant lands ;

" Glory, the deathless crown of worth, 1580

" And love, the warrior's meed on-earth."

He said ; on one white arm reclined  
The loveliest, fairest of her kind.

Her pensive look, demure and coy,  
Seem'd to suppress the beam of joy, 1585

While o'er her face a languid smile  
Play'd gently, fraught with subtle guile ;  
And something like reproach was seen

In her mild look and glance serene ;  
Fond amorous fears, love's melting ray, 1590

And sweet assent, and faint delay.  
The while soft perfumes seem'd to breathe

From every shrub and flowery wreath;  
Aërial music's mellow sound  
With tenderest warblings floated round; 1595  
And seem'd all nature to conspire  
Weaving the web of sweet desire.  
By viewless forms the youth was led  
Tow'rd's that fair nymph's voluptuous bed.  
Invisible guidance, gentle force, 1600  
That left the will without resource!  
His mail was loosed by Elfin hands,  
Unknit his armour's iron bands,  
And some light finger strove unseen  
From his tough grasp the sword to win. 1605  
That instant waked to sense of shame  
Sprang back the chief with eyes of flame,  
Starting from that insidious spell  
Which o'er his senses gan to steal;  
And swift on his unearthly foes 1610

Pour'd the bright weapon's deadly blows  
Sudden strange cries assail his ear,  
And shrieks of anguish and of fear ;  
Vanish'd the wanton fairy bower,  
Each precious wreath and sparkling flower ; 1615  
And, all the bright illusion fled,  
He views nor nymph nor gorgeous bed,  
But skulking at the cavern's door  
That spiteful dwarf who spoke before.  
There, scaped from ill, the joyful youth 1620  
At the cave's dark and narrow mouth,  
Stands in the wild and deep ravine  
Those high romantic hills between.  
Full well he knew the visage wan,  
And at the treacherous dwarfish man, 1625  
Wing'd with swift vengeance, aim'd a blow  
That might have laid a giant low ;  
But ne'er by vengeance overta'en

Through mortal force was Pigmy slain.

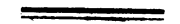
The trenchant metal cleaves the stone,

1630

And the proud warrior stands alone.

END OF CANTO IV.

# HELGA.



## CANTO V.





## CANTO V.

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**T**WERE sweet to lie on desert land,  
Or where some lone and barren strand  
Hears the Pacific waters roll,  
And views the stars of Southern pole! 1635  
**T**were best to live where forests stretch  
Beyond fell man's deceitful reach;  
Where hills on hills proud rising tower,  
And native groves each wild embower,  
Whose rocks but echo to the howl 1640  
Of wandering beast or clang of fowl!

The eagle there may strike and slay ;  
The tiger spring upon his prey ;  
The kayman watch in sedgy pool  
The tribes that glide through waters cool ;                    1645  
The tender nestlings of the brake  
May feed the slily coiling snake ;  
And the small worm or insect weak  
May quiver in the warbler's beak :  
All there at least their foes discern,                    1650  
And each his prey may seize in turn.  
But man, when passions fire the soul,  
And reason stoops to love's control,  
Deceitful deals the murderous blow  
Alike on trustiest friend or foe :                    1655  
And oft the venom'd hand of hate  
Points not the bitterest shaft of fate :  
But faithless friendship's secret fang  
Tears the fond heart with keener pang,

And love, wild love, can weave a spell                   1660  
More dreadful than the pains of Hell.

From the red fields of distant fray  
Fierce Orvarod homeward bent his way ;  
Fierce Orvarod, flush'd with glory's tide,  
Sweden's strong bulwark and her pride.                   1665

E'en as he reach'd the frontier bound,  
And set his foot to Swedish ground,  
His ear had caught the rumor rife  
Of outrage past and coming strife.  
His men some smoother path might read ;                   1670

He through the forest prick'd his steed,  
Resolved with speedy arm to lend  
Meet succour to his fere and friend.  
Behind his brawny shoulders flung  
The rattling bow and quiver hung ;                   1675

Sure marksman he ; the whizzing breath  
Of every shaft was wing'd with death.

His face was gallant, open, free ;  
His heart was blithe, and bold his glee,  
But nothing courteous : his delight 1680  
Death's iron field and bloodiest fight ;  
His was the soul of martial fire,  
And thirst of fame his sole desire :  
In honor firm, in friendship true,  
His generous heart no hatred knew ; 1685  
Though proud to strike, as proud to show  
Fair mercy to the vanquish'd foe.  
Women he scorn'd, and deem'd them toys  
To charm the sense with transient joys,  
To valor's worth a paltry boon, 1690  
Easy to win, forsaken soon ;  
And faithful love he call'd the dream  
Of tender fools, an idle theme :  
Shortlived he held the lover's pain,  
And every fair one light and vain. 1695

With gallant bearing now he pass'd  
O'er the rough steeps and trackless waste.  
His cheek was flush'd with ruddy hue,  
His crest was wet with morning dew,  
As deck'd with foreign spoils he hied 1700  
To Sweden's court in warlike pride.  
Sudden the loud applauding cries,  
" Orvarod! Orvarod!" shook the skies;  
And grateful to king Ingva's ear  
Came the glad murmurs rising near; 1705  
For heaviest cares his heart oppress'd,  
And deep the troubles of his breast.  
Foremost in strength and beauty's pride  
Stands Asbiorn by his comrade's side,  
Hails his return to Swedish land, 1710  
And greets him with a brother's hand.  
To balmy health at length restored  
Again the youth had girt his sword;

But, O! too late in Helga's cause  
The flaming weapon now he draws. 1715  
Hialmar claims the high emprise,  
And his by right the promised prize.  
What conflict tears young Asbiorn's heart!  
How act the friend's and lover's part!  
Bound to Hialmar's warlike fate 1720  
By all that makes man good and great,  
By generous friendship's holiest ties,  
By that pure bond that never dies!  
Say, shall the tyrant Love prevail,  
And honor's voice and virtue fail? 1725  
Or sober reason's just control  
Calm the hot passion of the soul?  
By turns to either part inclined  
Swells the strong tide of Asbiorn's mind:  
Restless, at length the court he seeks, 1730  
And thus the fiery warrior speaks.

- “ Say, Prince, are Helga’s matchless charms  
“ A boon too bright for Asbiorn’s arms?  
“ Or does proud Sweden’s haughty throne  
“ The service of those arms disown? 1735  
“ Have not my banners floated wide  
“ To guard her coasts on either tide?  
“ Have I not roused from eyrie high  
“ The watchful eagle’s ravening cry,  
“ And hewn in fight the gory food 1740  
“ For Finnish wolves, a famish’d brood?  
“ Whatever deeds Hjalmar dared,  
“ Asbiorn’s firm breast the peril shared.  
“ His worth alone gains just reward,  
“ He reaps the harvest of his sword; 1745  
“ While I, thus wedded to despair,  
“ The barren yoke of glory bear.  
“ Where bends he now his heedless way?  
“ Where does the loitering wanderer stray?



" Already fierce Angantyr's hand 1750

" Wields the stout mace and waves the brand :

" O grant that Asbiorn may sustain

" The shock of that insulting Dane !

" Return'd, by deeds of prowess tried,

" Which best deserves let worth decide ! 1755

" Whether in feats of strength and skill

" Mid peaceful vales and sylvan hill,

" Or whether thou shalt bid to meet

" Midst cavern'd rocks the giant Gete,

" Or fiery-tressed Celts that brave 1760

" On beaked prow the northern wave.

" Then, if my faltering bosom quail,

" Let bold Hialmar's rights prevail !"

To him King Ingva firm replied :

" Thy worth, high chief, has long been tried ; 1765

" Nor lives there in the rolls of fame

" A fairer or a brighter name.

" But, though approved in hour of need  
" Thy might deserves our richest meed,  
" The word of Kings once duly given 1770  
" Is sacred as the voice of heaven.  
" In him, whate'er his steps detain,  
" We trust ; nor shall that trust be vain.  
" We charge thee by our high command  
" Here to abide and ward our land, 1775  
" Gainst foreign inroad, and the blow  
" Of sudden unsuspected foe.  
" With him shall Orvarod hoist his sail,  
" And Heaven forefend their arms should fail!"  
    He ceased ; proud Asbiorn knit his brow, 1780  
Nor deign'd before his prince to bow :  
But Orvarod laugh'd and mock'd his pain,  
And bade him to the waves complain,  
Sing some lone ditty on the strand,  
Or woo a bride from foreign land ; 1785

Told him of many a melting fair  
In soft Sicilia's southern air,  
And many a nymph with sparkling eyes  
Where Gardariké's mountains rise,  
And amorous dames and willing maids  
In distant Asia's spicy shades.  
In vain;—he turns with lowering eye;  
He hears not, deigns not to reply:  
But forth with folded arms he goes  
A man of wrath and sullen woes;  
His heart, no longer light and gay,  
Owns a dread Power's imperious sway;  
Wild jealous thoughts and fierce desires  
Prevail, and love's resistless fires.  
His was a wayward soul, design'd  
Extremes of mirth and grief to find.  
When flattering joy his heart beguiled,  
And pleasure beam'd and beauty smiled,

1790

1795

1800

No lark so blithe that sings in air  
While suns are bright and skies are fair; 1805  
But, cross'd by fate in luckless hour,  
More dark than blackest storms that lower.  
In love impetuous and hot,  
High swell'd the pang, but soon forgot.  
Ardent in friendship, but too light 1810  
To hold the reins of honor tight.  
Whate'er of vice obscured his mind,  
Was passion's gust, not guilt design'd;  
But, as he moved in honor's ray,  
High pride, not virtue, led the way. 1815  
Still he had trod the paths of fame,  
Panting to earn a deathless name;  
While keen ambition fired his soul,  
Romantic thoughts without control,  
The flame of unrestrain'd desire, 1820  
Quick-kindled wrath and baleful ire.

His shape was symmetry and grace,  
And finely form'd his manly face ;  
His eye was fire itself, so glowing,  
So on each feature life bestowing ; 1825  
There was a frankness in its beam,  
Which, ere it ask'd, had gain'd esteem ;  
And in his lip's love-lighted smile  
All nameless charms that maids beguile.  
Alas ! that passion's cloud should e'er 1830  
Obscure a form so nobly fair !  
His limbs were nimbler than the fawn,  
That bounds o'er brake and level lawn ;  
And even from his childish days  
Mid rural sports he won the praise. 1835  
His strength had oft in fight been proved,  
His valiant heart by warriors loved :  
In field of strife or peaceful dell,  
Might youthful Asbiorn all excel ;

Boldest to stem the battle's tide ; 1840  
Swiftest through perilous pass to ride ;  
Blithest with maiden fair to carp ;  
And, when him list to strike the harp,  
There was a wildness in his lay  
That almost witch'd the sense away ; 1845  
For he had learnt each peaceful art,  
That charms the ear or sways the heart,  
And often, stretch'd beneath the bower  
Of shadowy woods in sultry hour,  
He sweetly waked the mellow horn, 1850  
Or carol'd like a bird of morn.  
And bold his song ; though Helga's form  
Alike must every bosom warm,  
He, only he, had pour'd the strain  
Of rapturous love, and dared complain : 1855  
His fancy roved through dreams of bliss,  
And boldly call'd that treasure his.

And oft his youth's unruly tide  
Had ruffled Ingva's stately pride ;  
But still he bore a witching charm 1860  
That saved him from disgrace and harm.  
Now o'er his proud desponding soul  
Stern anger reign'd, and hopeless dole.  
How shall he calm the pang of love,  
Whose turbid thoughts resistless move ? 1865  
How check the stream of wild desire,  
Whom wrath excites and passions fire ?  
With downcast and contracted brow,  
Sullen and fierce behold him go !  
O how unlike that sprightly boy, 1870  
Whose eyes were mirth, whose looks were joy !  
To that deep woodland lies his road,  
Of mournful thoughts the dark abode,  
Where oft he whiled the hours away,  
Warbling some strange romantic lay, 1875

Of castles storm'd by torches' light,  
Of maidens rapt on bridal night,  
Of frantic tears and wild delight.  
O shall yon forest's silent gloom  
Calm his harsh mind and soothe his doom ? 1880  
Or is its lonely still retreat  
Fitting dread thoughts and dark deceit ?  
Hear'st thou a voice cry, " Asbiorn, stay !  
" Danger besets thy moody way !"  
Stay, Asbiorn, stay ! nor tread the path 1885  
To yon thick shades, while big with wrath !  
Where in deep nook or rocky cell  
Foul powers and tempting spirits dwell ;  
For innocence is bliss below,  
Fair virtue's shield, the balm of woe. 1890  
Who wanders there with gentle mind  
Will nought but soothing fancies find,  
Sweet dales by peaceful shades imbrown'd,



And glens with tangled coppice crown'd ;  
But seek not thou the shadowy bower 1895  
While anger reigns and fiends have power !  
Sell not for pleasure's transient joy  
Pure sweets which Guilt's foul hands destroy,  
The gem of youth; the untouch'd bloom  
Of life, exhaling fresh perfume ! 1900  
Ah me ! he wists not where to turn ;  
Haughty and high his passions burn.  
Unseen he seeks yon hoary tower ;  
He roams by Helga's mournful bower ;  
Mid the deep forest's lonely gloom 1905  
Where sad she sits and plies the loom,  
Weaving with many a golden thread  
The stories of the honor'd dead.  
And now she lifts her pallid cheek,  
Gazing with visage mild and meek. 1910  
She speaks not, but her languid eye

Seems rapt in thoughtful ecstasy,  
While in her heart love still supreme  
Reigns like a visionary dream.

Its shadowy colors deep impress'd 1915

Tinge each wild fancy of her breast ;  
She thinks her faith was pledged in heaven,  
She deems her hand in marriage given ;  
But pledged to whom, or how, or where,  
Weak reason may not well declare.

1920

The images of past delight  
Have fled from her troubled sight,  
And left no perfect form behind  
On the dim mirror of the mind :

But anguish for her absent lord 1925

Breathes in each desultory word.  
She thinks the spirits of the wold  
Him in fell durance fiercely hold,  
His beauteous limbs by torture strain'd

On cold obdurate granite chain'd, 1930  
Or scorch'd by subterraneous fire  
That gleams through caverns dark and dire.  
Her fancy hears his spirit wail,  
His moan upon the dying gale;  
But still she deems some friendly power 1935  
Will loose his chains in happier hour,  
And lead the warrior's manly charms  
To his lone bride's expecting arms:  
On future bliss her hopes rely,  
And a smile lights the mourner's eye. 1940  
The maid had left the joyous court  
To watch in this obscure resort,  
Lonely and strange, and feed her mind  
With phantasies of saddest kind.  
The king, in pity for her woes, 1945  
To soothe her bosom's wandering throes,  
Had warn'd that no intrusive eye

Should steal upon her privacy.

Here oft the lovely mourner staid

Till the deep close of evening shade ;

1950

Here oft in solitude secure

Wasted the tedious nightly hour.

And now her parting lips uncloze,

Warbling the tale of fancied foes ;

While the dark-foaming rocks around

1955

Pour the wild echo's plaintive sound.

The sweet and melancholy strain

Steals slowly over hill and plain ;

It mourns upon the passing gale,

It winds along the narrow vale,

1960

And now it strikes the listening ear

Of Asbiorn in that forest drear.

“ Return, my love, return and see

“ The bridal couch is spread for thee !

“ For thee reserved the tender kiss,

1965

" The melting pledge of promised bliss !

" For thee my willing hands entwine

" The blushing rose and chaste woodbine,

" The violet and primrose pale,

" The modest lily of the vale !

1970

" Wild flowers around my bower are growing,

" And strains of sweetest music flowing ;

" Return, my love, return and see

" The bridal couch is spread for thee !

" O place me by some rippling stream,

1975

" Where I may softly sleep and dream !

" And let my airy harp be laid

" Under the willow's mournful shade ;

" That every breeze which summer brings,

" Sweeping its sweet accordant strings,

1980

" May some wild strain of music borrow

" And waft the tenderest notes of sorrow :

" Return, my love, return and see

" The bridal couch is spread for thee!

" Cold is the bed where Helga lies, 1985

" And chaste and true thine Helga dies.

" On her pale cheek the dews descend,

" And cypress boughs around her bend ;

" The weeping Elves shall strew her grave

" Beside the slowly gliding wave. 1990

" Then, ere beneath the mournful willow

" The damp earth be thine Helga's pillow,

" Return, my love, return and see

" The bridal couch is spread for thee !"

Young Asbiorn paused ; and, as his ear 1995

Drank the clear strain that floated near

On Eve's calm wing, his pensive eye

Seem'd lit by sudden witchery :

While love, impetuous, unrestrain'd,

In his hot pulse and sinews reign'd ; 2000

And something fiercer than despair

✓ To hear his friend her only care,  
And that joy-kindling voice, that bade  
His rival to her lonely shade.  
The warrior from his steed has bounded ; 2005  
Beneath his tread the steps have sounded ;  
And he has reach'd the virgin bower  
Of that sad maid in luckless hour ;  
And soon he placed him by her side,  
And named her as his wedded bride, 2010  
And whisper'd much of faith and truth,  
Of promised joys and meeting youth.  
She smiled and wept, and wept and smiled,  
By momentary bliss beguiled ;  
Then glanced her wild enquiring eye, 2015  
And her breast heaved a doubtful sigh ;  
A mist before her sight was spread,  
And the faint sparks of reason fled.  
The gazing look could not discern,

Nor the bewilder'd memory learn, 2020

Whether in truth her honor'd lord

Return'd to claim her plighted word,

Or whether warrior strange and rude,

Breathing deceit, before her stood.

Her mantling blushes kindled bright, 2025

And straight her cheek was wan and white.

She stirr'd not, but her hurried glance

Shew'd life was in the speechless trance ;

Then with a shriek, that seem'd to break

Life's tenement so frail and weak, 2030

She, starting wildly from her seat,

Fell senseless at the warrior's feet.

    If there are kindred spirits sent

By Heaven upon man's welfare bent,

With him his mortal race to run, 2035

Their web of fate together spun ;

If there are guardian powers on earth

That tend the helpless infant's birth,

K



And close behind him tread unseen  
Through life's dark ways and varied scene, 2040  
To guide aright his erring will,  
And wrestle with the powers of ill ;  
O, some pure form its arm extend,  
And o'er the fallen Helga bend !

The chaste disorder'd robe compose, 2045  
Whose ruffled folds her charms disclose !  
Nor let unhallow'd thoughts assail  
The beauties hid by modest veil !

I know not whether Helga lay  
In speechless trance till morrow's ray ; 2050  
For twilight's gloom was gathering fast,  
The day's last beam was quickly past,  
And the dark mantle of the night  
Closed on the warrior's rapturous sight:  
But the sun lit the forests tall 2055  
Long ere he reach'd king Ingva's hall.

END OF CANTO V.

# HELGA.

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## CANTO VI.

K 2



## CANTO VI.

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**Y**ESTRENE the mountain's rugged brow

Was mantled o'er with dreary snow ;

The sun sat red behind the hill,

And every breath of wind was still :

2060

But ere he rose, the southern blast

A veil o'er heaven's blue arch had cast ;

Thick roll'd the clouds, and genial rain

Pour'd the wide deluge o'er the plain.

Fair glens and verdant vales appear,

2065

And warmth awakes the budding year.

O 'tis the touch of fairy hand  
That wakes the spring of northern land!  
It warms not there by slow degrees,  
With changeful pulse, the uncertain breeze; 2070  
But sudden on the wondering sight  
Bursts forth the beam of living light,  
And instant verdure springs around,  
And magic flowers bedeck the ground.  
Return'd from regions far away 2075  
The red-wing'd throistle pours his lay;  
The soaring snipe salutes the spring,  
While the breeze whistles through his wing;  
And, as he hails the melting snows,  
The heathcock claps his wings and crows. 2080  
Bright shines the sun on Sigtune's towers,  
And Spring leads on the fragrant hours.  
The ice is loosed, and prosperous gales  
Already fill the strutting sails.

Young Asbiorn looks to East and West, 2085  
His heart with anxious cares opprest :  
He looks to spy if far or near  
Hialmar's towering crest appear ;  
But still, as day succeeds to day,  
He lingers on his distant way, 2090  
While Rumor shapes a thousand tales,  
And each vague fame in turn prevails.  
Wearied and vex'd, old Ingva brooks  
Impatient Asbiorn's ireful looks,  
The bold reproach, the fitful fire 2095  
Of young and passionate desire,  
The proud request repeated still,  
The challenge, and the threat of ill.  
Nor Orvarod likes his friend's delay ;  
He pants to join the arduous fray ; 2100  
And tow'rd the neighbouring port he hies,  
Where moor'd the well-rigg'd vessel lies.

When, lo! he views with hasty stride

Toiling a gallant warrior's pride :

Hjalmar's princely port he knows, 2105

And crest, the dread of Sweden's foes.

High towers his helm, and from his hand

Gleams far the wonderous elfish brand,

As swift he speeds tow'ards Sigtune's tower:

One sweet farewell in Helga's bower 2110

He seeks, nor heeds the fleeting hour.

But Orvarod sternly chides his friend :

" Love must," he cries, " to honor bend.

" Long has the zephyr fill'd our sails,

" The mariner greets the favoring gales. 2115

" E'en now on Samsoe's dreary coast

" Angantyr and his savage host

" Insulting mock our long delay,

" And wanton in the eye of day.

" Thou strive a love-sick maid to please! 2120

"Waste thy soft hours in silken ease!

"Go, change for pleasure's rosy crown

"Life's worth, the palm of fair renown!

"I stem the seas; where honor calls

"Undaunted Orvarod wins or falls. 2125

"Fair deeds be mine, and deathless praise,

"And victory's never-fading bays!"

Most scornfully the hero spoke;

Rough were his words, and fierce his look.

O'er young Hialmar's haughty face 2130

A flush like anger seem'd to pass,

Or pride, that struggled high with shame,

And conscious thoughts not free from blame.

'Tis passing hard for lovers true

To part without one sweet adieu! 2135

To part, perchance to meet no more,

And distant lands and seas explore,

Nor bless again the longing sight



With the heart's fancy and delight!

One instant glance, one lingering kiss 2140

Seems worth whole years of future bliss;

One tender pledge mid fond tears given

Dearer than all the hopes of heaven.

High conflict rent the chieftain's heart,

From all he prized unseen to part; 2145

But Honor calls, imperious name,

The gem of life, the warrior's fame.

One thought he murmur'd, and no more,

"Orvarod, thou wrong'st me!" to the shore

Then turn'd his dark expressive eye, 2150

And onward moved right mournfully.

They came to where the surges beat

O'er the rude rocks of Agnafit,

And soon unleash'd the ready keel;

The sails are full, the waters swell; 2155

And fast they cleave the dashing spray,

And o'er the billows win their way ;  
Nor long their course : where Samsøe's isle  
Rears its dark form, a dreary pile,  
Their anchor bites the yellow sand ; 2160  
The heroes spring upon the strand.  
They gaze around ; within the bay  
A Danish bark at moorings lay,  
Half hid behind a jutting rock,  
Round which the frothy waters broke ; 2165  
And boldly swelling from the shore  
Stretch'd wide around a barren moor.  
They climb the toilsome height, to view  
The vessel and her gallant crew.  
I ween they had not paced a rood, 2170  
When close beside Hjalmar stood,  
On steeds that seem'd as fleet as light,  
Six maids in complete armour dight.  
Their chargers of ethereal birth

Paw'd with impatient hoof the earth, 2175  
And snorting fiercely gan to neigh,  
As if they heard the battle bray,  
And burn'd to join the bloody fray.  
But they unmoved and silent sate,  
With pensive brow and look sedate ; 2180  
Proudly each couch'd her glittering spear,  
And seem'd to know nor hope nor fear :  
So mildly firm their placid air,  
So resolute, yet heavenly fair.  
But not one ray of pity's beam 2185  
From their dark eyelids seem'd to gleam ;  
Nor gentle mercy's melting tear,  
Nor love might ever harbour there :  
Was never beauteous woman's face  
So stern and yet so passionless ! 2190  
They spake not, but in proud array  
Moved onward, and a glorious ray

From their dark lashes as they pass'd

Full on Hialmar's face they cast.

Then wheeling round in gorgeous pride

2195

They paused, and thus the foremost cried.

“ Praise to the slain on battle plain !

“ Glory to Odin's deathless train !

“ They shall not sink in worthless ease

“ Wasted by age or fell disease.

2200

“ In the bright chambers of the brave

“ Gladly they wield the conquering glaive,

“ Quaff the rich draught of gods, and hear

“ The applauding thunders rolling near.

“ Haste, Odin, haste ! the bowl prepare !

2205

“ Man shall the glittering beverage share !

“ Thy messengers of fate prevail !

“ Hail to thy guest, high Odin, hail !”

She said ; and spurring each her steed

O'er the dark moor they quickly speed.

2210

Hialmar heard the fatal call,  
Foredoom'd perchance in youth to fall;  
And mark'd with sad presaging eye  
The visionary warriors fly.  
They seem'd not as they pass'd to fling  
The dewdrop from the humble ling;  
The heath-cock sprang not from his seat,  
Nor bow'd the gorse beneath their feet.  
Bold Orvarod heard, though fast behind,  
No voice save of the sighing wind;  
Nor living form could he discern,  
Save the deer bounding from the fern.  
Him with slow voice and solemn look  
His mournful comrade thus bespoke.

2215

2220

“ Yestrene as on the poop we lay,  
“ I watch'd the sun's declining ray.  
“ In splendid form his glories shone,  
“ And all the welkin seem'd his own.

2225

- " Most radiant was the course he ran,  
" Dimm'd by no cloud since morn began; 2230  
" And the smooth lap of ocean's tide  
" Blushing received him, as a bride  
" All-beauteous and serenely fair,  
" With glowing cheek and golden hair.  
" I saw, and hoped like him to rest 2235  
" With glory crown'd on beauty's breast;  
" I hail'd the omen bright and dear,  
" And thought the hour of rapture near.  
" But heaven forbids; these longing eyes  
" Must never more behold the prize, 2240  
" Which my heart pants for! on the shore,  
" Where the wild Baltic billows roar,  
" Hopeless of love's delightful meed,  
" Orvarod, thy friend must fall and bleed!  
" Yet not Angantyr's force I fear, 2245  
" But Gondula's immortal spear.

" I see the stern Valkyriur nigh  
" All arm'd, and pointing to the sky :  
" Virgins of fate, that chuse the slain,  
" They bid me hence to Odin's train."

2250

Fierce Orvarod smiled with scornful mind,  
To his friend's feelings little kind ;  
Deem'd him unnerved by woman's love,  
And roughly gan his words reprove.

" Curse on the dimpled cheek," he cried,  
" That half unmans my comrade's pride!  
" Not Odin's maid shall bow thy crest,  
" But the soft woman in thy breast.  
" Behold yon orb, whose sitting beam  
" Sooth'd thy fond bosom's wayward dream !  
" See his bright steeds with equal pace  
" Pursue their never-tiring race.  
" They waste not in the morning's bower  
" Mid dewy wreaths the fragrant hour ;

2255

2260

- " But ever at the call of day 2265  
" Spring forth and win their glittering way :  
" Though storms assail their radiant heads,  
" Eternal splendour round them spreads ;  
" Onward the wheels of glory roll ;  
" They pant, and struggle to the goal. 2270  
" And thou, like them, my fere, pursue  
" Thy course to fame and honor true.  
" All hopes beside are little worth,  
" Man walks in sorrow from his birth ;  
" The fleeting charms that round him move 2275  
" Are vain, and chief frail woman's love.  
" Fate comes at last, and then the brave  
" To glory spring beyond the grave ;  
" With Odin quaff the godlike bowl,  
" While round their feet the thunders roll, 2280  
" And in bright fields of azure light  
" Each day renew the blissful fight,



“ And joyous with immortal hand

“ Thrust the strong lance and wave the brand.”

Scarce had he spoke, when on the shore 2285

They heard the Danish champions roar,

Wielding their clubs, and with fierce glee

Already brawling victory.

Resistless, rushing fierce, they came,

Like those huge elks of mighty frame, 2290

That oft by Ifa's echoing flood,

Or hill-crown'd Bergen's tangled wood,

Wake the wild echoes with their cry,

And through the crashing forest hie :

Foremost Angantyr rush'd, to view 2295

More dire than all that savage crew.

He seem'd some angel of dismay

Scattering dread terror on his way,

Some flaming minister of wrath

With vengeful power the world to scath. 2300

Bare was his breast, his forehead bare;  
Nor habergeon of tissue rare,  
Vantbrass nor gauntlet there did shine,  
Nor helm, nor trusty brigandine.

What need that wonderous son of might

2305

His limbs with iron harness dight,  
Whom native strength, gigantic power,  
Might match with gods in deadly stour!

With placid eye and tranquil mien

Hialmar views the fearful scene,

2310

Firm, fix'd, and dauntless to abide

The arm of strength, the brow of pride.

As one embark'd in high emprise

On which hangs fame and dearer joys,

And life, but valued for the meed

2315

To glory and to love decreed;

Nor scornful, nor appall'd, his form

Radiant and fearless fronts the storm.

“Odin,” he cries, “I hear thy call!  
“Hialmar’s strength foreknows its fall; 2320  
“And each dear vision of delight  
“Is fading from my hopeless sight;  
“But yet, stern God, uphold my might!  
“If I must draw my latest breath,  
“Grant me but victory in death, 2325  
“And spare the virgin’s gentle charms  
“From the rude force of foreign arms!”

He spoke, and from its scabbard drew  
His fairy brand of changeful hue.  
Was never trenchant blade so bright; 2330  
It glitter’d like a beam of light.  
There was calm valor in his air,  
And high resolve and proud despair;  
The thought that looks beyond the tomb,  
The firmness that provokes its doom. 2335  
Then kindled Orvarod’s dark eye,

As it was wont when strife was nigh;  
Like the gaunt eagle that surveys  
With dauntless joy the lightning's blaze,  
And, while the pitiless tempests beat 2340

With wild uproar his rocky seat,  
Flaps his strong wings with fierce delight,  
And screaming hails the storms of night.  
O, 'twas a gallant sight to see  
Those proud twin stars of chivalry, 2345

As down the steep they boldly move  
Gainst fearful odds their might to prove!

“ My single arm” (bold Orvarod cried)

“ With that fell chief in fight be tried !

“ Thy sword, my friend, may reave of life 2350

“ His brothers in the deadly strife.”

To him Hialmar proud replied,

“ Angantyr was by me defied ;

“ Nor shall he bend to other hand,

" Nor bow his head to other brand. 2355

" O where, or in what dreadful hour,

" Orvarod, hast thou shewn loftier power ?

" Hast thou more firm in peril stood,

" Or died thy sword with nobler blood ?

" Come the fierce champion, like the blast 2360

" Of heaven with lowering storm o'ercast !

" To me was love's high prize decreed ;

" For that shall bold Hialmar bleed."

He cried, and o'er his valiant head

Waved high in air his flaming blade, 2365

Breathing defiance ; while he spoke,

The ruffian Dane with fury shook,

E'en as he mark'd the boastful word

Deep graven on the magic sword.

He paused not with bold speech to throw 2370

A brave defiance at the foe,

But waxing fierce with scorn and hate

Strove by one blow to close his fate,  
And headlong at Hialmar's face  
Wielded amain his ponderous mace. **2375**  
The rock that breasts the thundering main  
Might ill such furious shock sustain,  
But swift as thought yon crest of pride  
Shuns the dire blow and springs aside,  
While the slant falchion deftly cleaves **2380**  
The fearful weight its edge receives.  
Hissing in air the fragment flies,  
On earth the headlong champion lies :  
His furious unresisted hand,  
By weight o'erborne, has struck the sand. **2385**  
O, say, did brave Hialmar's blade  
Glitter like lightning o'er his head ?  
Is the swift stroke of vengeance sped ?  
That arm ne'er smote a fallen foe !  
Ne'er hath it dealt a coward blow ! **2390**

Collected, mild, with radiant eyes,  
He bids the impetuous champion rise,  
Fix his firm foot to earth, and wait  
With strength entire the stroke of fate.  
Fiercer, thus foil'd, the giant hand 2395.  
Bright Tírfing grasp'd, his ponderous brand ;  
Portentous weapon, which of yore  
His sire from Odin's offspring tore ;  
What time, her valiant father slain,  
He joy'd Eyvora's charms to gain, 2400.  
Sad mother of that giant brood  
Mid shrieks of slaughter fiercely woo'd.  
Dark is the tempest of his brow,  
His flashing eyes their hate avow,  
While conscious fury nerves his might, 2405  
To madness roused with vengeful spite.  
High o'er each head the falchions gleam,  
From each keen blade the lightnings stream.

O! dreadful was the strife which then

Began between the first of men!

2410

But, as the brothers huge came nigh,

Sudden has Orvarod turn'd to fly.

To fly! O never in the field

Before that hour did Orvarod yield,

Nor ever did his heart appear

2415

To know the withering breath of fear;

He has stood foremost in the blast

Of battle, when all hope seem'd past,

And turn'd the bloody tide of war

Wielding his dauntless scimitar:

2420

But now he flies! the savage crew,

Shouting with hideous joy, pursue;

While striving singly on the strand

Angantyr and Hialmar stand.

Headlong they follow; but the Swede,

2425

Nimble, outstrips them all in speed;



And they with vague unequal pace,  
Like baffled hounds, toil in the chace.  
Sudden he turns, as if to view  
With various speed the foe pursue. 2430  
His bow is bent, and from the string  
Behold the unerring arrow spring!  
Loud twangs the cord! again! again!  
Proud Semingar has bit the plain,  
Barri and Hervardur are slain! 2435  
Another whizzing shaft is sped!  
Reitner, it strikes thy towering head!  
Ah! what avails thy peerless strength,  
Thy matchless weapon's weight and length;  
For, ere thy hand can deal the blow, 2440  
Thou fall'st before a flying foe:  
Again it sounds; the feather'd dart  
Quivers in Brani's fearless heart.  
Short is the race those warriors run;

They fall unpitied, one by one ; 2445  
Writhing upon the barren moor  
They lie in blood to rise no more,  
Nor one of all that kindred train  
Shall ever see their native plain.  
But he, the conqueror, firm and slow 2450  
Treads backward mid the dying foe,  
To view beside the surgy main  
His fere the arduous strife maintain.  
• He seats him there in silent pride  
By the blue ocean's swelling tide, 2455  
And sees each fierce alternate blow  
Dealt furiously by either foe,  
The champion strives, but wastes his might,  
While maddening fury blinds his sight ;  
He smites, and dire the weapon's weight ; 2460  
But his lithe foeman shuns his fate,  
Watches that ponderous arm, and still

Scapes the death-stroke by nimbler skill;  
And swift, where'er the giant turns,  
In his gall'd flesh the falchion burns. 2465  
The champion bleeds apace, but still  
Hjalmar seems to fare as ill. •  
His casque is riven : o'er his brow,  
Clotted with blood, the ringlets flow;  
And on his breast a gory star 2470  
Marks the fell stroke of ruthless war,  
Wearied with strife and faint the twain  
Weakly and ill the fight sustain.]  
But on the breathless verge of fate  
Angantyr glow'd with shame and hate, 2475  
And, gathering all his strength and pride,  
One last but fatal effort tried.  
Both arms upraised, his ponderous brand  
He wielded high with either hand;  
The keen point smote Hjalmar's crest, 2480

Glanced from his helm, and gored his breast.

But, as Angantyr struck, the blood

Gush'd from his side with hastier flood,

And that proud effort seem'd to force

Life's current from its inmost source.

2485

He réels, he staggers; on the shore

His length distended lies in gore,

Gigantic; like a stately mast

On the bleak coast by tempest cast,

Shatter'd in battle from the deck

2490

Of some huge ship, a bloodstain'd wreck,

O'er which the foaming surges break.

In Ledra's court the serfs shall hear

With joy the fate of him they fear,

Whose violent force and wayward arm

2495

To friend or foe work'd equal harm;

No tender maid shall mourn his fall

In secret bower or lordly hall,

Nor e'en Eyvora drop a tear

To grace her son's abhorred bier: 2500

He lies unpitied, unrevered,

And curs'd by whom he once was fear'd.

But that proud youth in battle bless'd,

Who bow'd to dust the giant crest,

Say, does he lift the swelling sail, 2505

And love's rich prize with rapture hail?

Does his high port, and haughty eye

Proclaim the tale of victory?

Dim, dim those lights whence joy has flow'd,

Where Love has beam'd and valor glow'd! 2510

How weakly throbs the pulse of pride!

How sinks yon arm with life's-blood died!

Those limbs his frame but ill sustain,

And all his flattering dreams are vain.

Behold him sink upon the strand, 2515

His sword's point buried in the sand!

- ✓ O'er his wan cheek a ghastly hue  
Steals slowly, wet with death's cold dew.  
Fix'd on his friend his glassy eye  
Seeks one fond beam of sympathy; 2520  
And thus despairing, fraught with love,  
His last sad accents feebly move.  
    " Orvarod, the arm of fate prevails;  
    " Hialmar's hope and glory fails.  
    " The day shall dawn on Sweden's hills, 2525  
    " And gild with joy her sparkling rills;  
    " The wild flowers in her forests green  
    " Shall laugh amidst the genial scene;  
    " And blithe to hail the morning ray  
    " The birds ring out their vernal lay: 2530  
    " But cold and stark thy friend shall lie,  
    " Nor hear their music warbling nigh,  
    " Nor raise to light the sparkling eye.  
    " Thou bear me to my native land,

" From dreary Samsoe's fatal strand; 2535

" Place my cold limbs by Helga's side,

" My hope in life, in death my bride!

" For, O! that perfect form, mature

" With every grace that can allure,

" Shall wither in its prime, and fall 2540

" When hapless love and duty call;

" And scarce shall live to shed a tear

" O'er young Hialmar's honor'd bier.

" Thou, Orvarod, bid our ashes rest

" In one cold mound, together blest; 2545

" And let the Scalds their music raise

" To thy friend's peace and Helga's praise."

He ceased; nor ceased the voice alone;

The pulse is still, the feeling gone.

From the frail trunk of mortal clay 2550

His spirit soars to brighter day;

And those resplendent Maids of war

Through misty regions of mid air,  
Where fleeting meteors gleam and die,  
And through yon pure empyreal sky, 2555  
Mid thousand orbs of radiant light  
And suns with ceaseless splendor bright,  
Guide him, to where, with fixed eye,  
Amid the blaze of majesty,  
Ecstatic Wonder sits alone, 2560  
Near the immortal thunderous throne.  
There, shrined in glory, he descries  
Odin, high ruler of the skies;  
By whom two coal-black ravens sit,  
Memory and Observation hight. 2565  
On never-tiring pinion borne  
The wonderous pair go forth at morn;  
Through boundless space each day they sail,  
At eve return to tell their tale,  
And whisper soft in Odin's ear 2570

M



The secrets of each rolling sphere.

Beneath the proud pavilion laid

On the high dais the feast is spread;

And there alike in pomp divine

Heroes and blissful Powers recline.

2575

There sits Heimdallar, God of light,

Robed in pure garb of lustrous white.

He, from nine wonderous virgins born,

Blows loud his bright celestial horn;

The golden horn, whose magic sound

2580

Is heard by every world around,

Waking to life each thing that grows,

Each form that breathes, each rill that flows.

He hears each floweret burst the bud,

Each vapor rising from the flood;

2585

His ear can mark the springing grass,

The silent waters slowly pass;

The curls that grace the snowy neck,

The down that blooms on woman's cheek.  
And there Iduna, Queen of youth, 2590  
With blushing face and rosy mouth,  
Breathing sweet health : behold her bear,  
In a rich casket pure and fair,  
That fragrant fruit of loveliest hue,  
Sprinkled with heaven's immortal dew, 2595  
Which tasted makes the wrinkled brow  
Again like polish'd ivory glow !  
And, near, her spouse, to whom belong  
The warblings of each liquid song,  
Braga, by bards adored ; and he, 2600  
The blood-stain'd lord of victory,  
All-glorious Tyr, in battle crown'd ;  
And Thor, for courage high renown'd.  
There sits Niorder, at whose voice  
The unfetter'd waves and winds rejoice ; 2605  
There Skada chaste, his mountain bride,

And Freyr, by whose all-bounteous side  
Stands smiling peace to wealth allied :  
And, near, his sister's blooming form,  
With kindling love and beauty warm, 2610  
Freyia, from whom flows every bliss,  
The willing smile, the melting kiss.  
Voluptuous fragrance round her breathes,  
Her brows are twined with perfumed wreaths ;  
And round her neck of living snow 2615  
Rich gems in magic order glow,  
Strung by the hand of young Desire,  
And bright with Love's own blessed fire.  
There silent Vidar, whose delight  
Is the still gloom of peaceful night; 2620  
Who loves to haunt the margin green  
Of some calm lake the rocks between,  
And mark the lingering beam of day  
Yield slowly to the twilight grey :

Beneath the willow's shadowy bower 2625

Alone he spends the pensive hour.

There wise Forseti, judge of right;

And he, whose wonderous infant might

Slew hateful Hauder reft of sight,

Vali, whom erst to Odin's power 2630

The ruddy Sun's bright daughter bore,

Chaste Rinda; and the selfsame night

Saw his proud deeds, the baleful light

Of pyre funereal, and the slain

Borne in slow pomp along the plain, 2635

The curse of Gods, loved Balder's bane.

And he, at heaven's extremest verge,

Who broods o'er Ocean's swelling surge

With giant form, and frequent flings

The tempest from his eagle wings: 2640

And that dark Power, whose ample shield

Before the Sun's bright face is held,

Screening from flame the liquid main,  
Each shadowy hill and grassy plain.

Nor these alone, but all who boast 2645

Of might in heaven's ambrosial host,  
And they whoe'er in battle slain

Did once on earth high honor gain.

The radiant Maids, whom oft the Lord

Of war sends forth with lance and sword, 2650

There pour the mead and deck the board.

Glitters like fire the shining hall;

Helmets and banners deck the wall;

Of lances huge the dome is made,

And thousand shields above are spread: 2655

The benches, bright as burnish'd gold,

Are strewn with mail of warriors bold.

There shall they quaff the fragrant bowl;

Till round the flames of Surtur roll,

And the gold horn shall wake the Gods 2660

To war, from all their blest abodes ;  
In vain, for two alone shall live  
To tell how fiends with Odin strive,  
Vidar and Vali ; for the day  
Shall come, when gods shall lose their sway, 2665  
When heaven itself shall melt away,  
And, her dread banners wide unfurl'd,  
Confusion stalk around the world.  
Three long continuous winters past  
Without one beam of radiance cast, 2670  
Around shall roar the fiery blast,  
And gods shall fall ; the flaming storm  
Shall wither every living form ;  
But Might and Majesty shall stand  
Stilling the strife with armed hand, 2675  
And, when old Odin's glories fail,  
Silence and Strength alone prevail.  
Now firm in war, to honor true,

Hjalmar joins the blissful crew.

To meet him heaven's all-powerful Sire

2680

And all that bright celestial choir

Rise from their thrones of light ; but he,

Drawn back by mournful sympathy,

Looks piteous down on Helga's bower,

And casts one glance on Samsøe's shore,

2685

Where lie his cold remains in gore.

END OF CANTO VI.

**H E L G A.**



**CANTO VII.**





## CANTO VII.

---

SAY, when the spirit fleets away  
From its frail house of mortal clay,  
When the cold limbs to earth return,  
Or rest in proudly sculptur'd urn, 2690  
Does still oblivion quench the fire  
That warm'd the heart with chaste desire?  
Do all our fond affections lie  
Buried in dark eternity?  
Or may the souls of those we love 2695  
In darkness oft around us move,

Float on the gently sighing air,  
And haunt the scenes where once they were?  
It may not be that flame so bright  
Should ever sink in endless night; 2700  
And if, when fails the transient breath,  
The soul can spurn the bonds of death,  
Love's gentle spirit ne'er shall die,  
But dove-like with it mount the sky!  
O 'tis not sure the poet's dream, 2705  
Sweet fancy's visionary theme.  
Where'er the fleeting soul shall go,  
Still will our pure affections glow!  
If sense of good and ill remain  
Though life's frail thoughts are past and vain, 2710  
Death's arm, that conquers all, shall ne'er  
From the delighted spirit tear  
The memory of a mother's care!  
That fond remembrance still shall cling

In heaven to life's immortal spring ! 2715

And thou, whose chaste and beauteous form,

Clasp'd to his heart with rapture warm,

Oft wakes the humble poet's eye

To more than mortal ecstasy,

Whose blooming cherubs, gifts of love, 2720

In sportive innocence round him move,

Say, does he dream ! shall joy like this

Pass as a shadowy scene of bliss ?

Or, when that beauteous form shall fade,

And his cold tongue in dust be laid, 2725

Shall the fond spirits ever glow

With love together link'd as now ?

It is not false ! Love's subtle fire

Shall live, though mortal limbs expire !

E'en now from heaven's etherial height 2730

Hjalmar turns his wistful sight

To Sigtune's towers, where, bathed in tears,

Mid anxious hopes and throbbing fears,

He sees the lovely mourner lie

With pallid cheek and languid eye.

2735

Ne'er shall her bold victorious lord

Return to breathe the blissful word ;

By Samsoe's rocks his body lies,

To love a bleeding sacrifice :

And pensive there, though aid is vain,

2740

And past the poignant throb of pain,

Friendship bends sadly to survey

The wan cold form and lifeless clay.

In the wild centre of the isle

Bold Orvarod heap'd a gloomy pile.

2745

The vast and dreary mound look'd o'er

The foaming sea and desert moor.

Of huge rough stones in order rear'd,

Within, a hideous vault appear'd ;

Above he piled the barren mould

2750

Dug in that region bleak and cold,  
And on the summit placed alone  
A strangely graven Runic stone.

He did not give, so runs the fame,

The hostile bodies to the flame, **2755**

But ranged, in that dark tomb below,

Their ghastly forms in frightful row ;

Beneath Angantyr's giant head

Tirfing, his magic sword, was laid,

And by each livid brother's side **2760**

His weapon oft in battle tried.

The shepherd will not chuse at eve

To wander near that baleful grave,

Where oft, if story tells aright,

Streams forth the glare of wonderous light, **2765**

And round the stony summit grey

The tremulous flame is seen to play.

The mariner spies the dreadful mark, )

And silent steers aloof his bark.

But slain Hialmar does not rest

2770

With them on Samsøe's eyrie waste ;

Nor him did there his friend entomb

In that dread vault's abhorred gloom.

His limbs, embalm'd with precious care,

Slow to the ship his vassals bear.

2775

On a rich pall the chief is laid,

Clad in bright steel, with helmed head ;

The iron gauntlet on his hand,

And in its grasp the elfish brand.

He seems like living there to lie,

2780

Save the wan cheek and rayless eye.

Slow moving with the glassy tide

Behold the stately vessel glide !

The air is calm ; the sky serene,

Reflected on the waters sheen,

2785

✓ Throws its blue mantle o'er the deep,

And the scarce-heaving billows sleep.  
Beauteous she wins her noiseless way,  
Nor dashes from her poop the spray,  
Nor lets in air her streamers play. 2790  
Around, the sun's last splendors fade,  
And gently falls mild evening's shade.  
Then, as she nears the Swedish shore,  
Steals softly o'er the waters hoar, ✓  
Borne with sweet breath on dewy wing, 2795  
The fragrance of the blooming spring.  
Young Asbiorn treads the yellow sand,  
Where rippling surges bathe the land.  
Long had he mark'd the silvery sail  
Gliding beneath the moonbeam pale. 2800  
His heart by various passions rent  
Throbs high to learn the strife's event,  
And panting almost dreads to see  
The youth return with victory.

N



How shall that tongue that breath'd deceit 2805

His fere with generous welcome greet?

How shall he dare his glance to meet?

Who, sworn to guard his comrade's right

In peace, in peril, and in fight;

Before him like a shield to stand, 2810

To save him with a brother's hand;

Yet, touch'd by passion, basely strove

To rob him of his treasured love;

To blast his soul's delight, and spoil

The beauteous guerdon of his toil. 2815

Short is the bliss of sinful mind,

Its raptures leave their sting behind;

The rankling wound, the conscious thought,

And shame with secret misery fraught.

Restless he treads the frothy sand, 2820

While the light shallop gains the land;

Nor long before his anxious eye

Woe's gloomy banners may descry.  
The gorgeous signs of death appear,  
The funeral pall, the pompous bier. 2825  
He sees; he hears the grievous tale,  
His comrade's glory and his fall;  
Views his pale form and nerveless hands,  
And fix'd with conscious horror stands.  
Awe-struck he seems, like one distraught 2830  
By dark remorse and torturing thought,  
Grasps Orvarod's hand with speechless pain,  
And downcast joins the solemn train.  
Onward with silent steps and slow  
Behold the sad procession go! 2835  
O'er yellow sands whose level edge  
Is stretch'd beside the rocky ledge,  
Through wilds with vernal fragrance breathing,  
Through flowery shades their sweet boughs wreathing,  
And many a dew-bespangled brake 2840

Where lone the plaintive night-birds wake,  
Lit by the moon's sereneest ray  
To Helga's bower they bend their way ;  
And by the willow-bounded stream,  
Where beauteous plays the silvery beam,                   2845  
As now with solemn pace they go,  
Steals on the ear her voice of woe,  
'And it comes floating on the breeze  
Like the sweet calm of summer seas.

    " Hard is the hopeless damsel's lot,                   2850  
    " At eve adored, at morn forgot !  
    " Man reaps with pride the blissful hour,  
    " Then leaves in woe the wither'd flower.  
    " Nay, tell me nought of faithful loves,  
    " Of joys that Heaven itself approves ;                   2855  
    " Nay, feign not tales of fond despair ;  
    " Man's faith is light as summer air.

    " O gin ye climb the mountain's height,

" The quarry slain shall yield delight,

" And, as ye rouse each lair with glee, 2860

" Blithe pleasure chase each thought of me !

" O gin ye seek the greenwood gay,

" Each lingering care shall melt away !

" Mid sports, where feather'd game doth lie,

" Shall love's frail passion quickly die. 2865

" The nymph forlorn may mourn the hour

" That gave to woe her short-lived flower ;

" In silent tears may waste the day,

" And pour by night her plaintive lay."

The strain was hush'd ; and now they stood 2870

Silent beneath the embowering wood,

Where many a tendril twining sweet

Cluster'd fair Helga's wild retreat.

Stern Orvarod listening waited near

His pale and breathless comrade's bier ; 2875

Then with stout arm he raised upright

The corpse in shining armour dight.  
One moment in his tough embrace  
He held the wan form face to face,  
And gazed thereon most wistfully; 2880  
While those, who wondering there stood nigh,  
Thought a tear swell'd his glistening eye;  
But never pity's dewdrop weak  
Stole down that proud and martial cheek.  
Then without word, or sign, or gest, 2885  
To make his meaning manifest,  
He bore it, sheath'd in warlike steel,  
As if alive to breathe and feel,  
Though ghastly was the hue, and dread  
The visage of the speechless dead. 2890  
Thus burthen'd, to the lone abode  
Of that despairing nymph he strode,  
And entering, sudden as the shock  
Of heaven that rives the clay cold rock,

To the sad mourner's grief-full side 2895  
With unrelenting purpose hied ;  
And, rooted in the strong belief  
That woman's love is frail and brief,  
(While as with wild distracted mind  
On her lone couch the Fair reclined) 2900  
To her astonished eye display'd  
The features of the ghastly dead ;  
On her white bosom throbbing warm  
Placed her wan lord's disfigured form,  
And silent, sternly gazing, press'd 2905  
The icy gauntlet to her breast.  
O! it came o'er her like a blast  
Withering life's blossom as it pass'd,  
A frightful overwhelming flood  
Nor seen, nor felt, nor understood ; 2910  
It chill'd her heart, and then it burn'd  
As memory and sense return'd,

And like a horrid dream the past  
Came rushing o'er her soul at last.  
She knew those features pale in death, 2915  
And look'd, and seem'd to drink his breath;  
But, dared not lay her cheek to his,  
Nor print on his cold lips a kiss;  
Nor did she with one sad embrace  
Her lord's beloved relics press; 2920  
But, all unconscious of the crowd  
That mute and wondering round her stood,  
And horror-struck, with fixed eye  
She gazed on Asbiorn dreadfully.  
It was a look that chill'd his blood, 2925  
And seem'd to freeze life's secret flood:  
And she was dead and cold as stone,  
Her spirit pass'd without a groan;  
But her dread look and glazed eye  
Still fix'd him as in agony: 2930.

Nor ever from that dreadful hour  
Sentence or word spake Asbiorn more.

With many a sigh and many a tear  
They placed her on Hialmar's bier,  
And to one melancholy grave  
They bore the beauteous and the brave.  
Sad Asbiorn follow'd, and behind

2935

✓ | Stepp'd slow with self-corroded mind ;

He saw them render'd to the earth  
That gave their pride and beauty birth ;  
He mark'd the monumental heap  
Piled o'er the limbs that silent sleep ;

2940

He saw without a tear or groan  
Fix'd on its top the Runic stone :

Then on the gloomy mound he placed  
The sword that long his side had graced,  
And, falling on the edge, he press'd

2945

Its death-point through his manly breast.



Well may old Ingva wail, and tear  
The honors of his hoary hair ; 2950  
While Sweden's loveliest virgins spread  
Fresh flowers to deck the honor'd dead,  
And warlike Scalds bid gently flow  
From their gold harps the notes of woe ;  
Not that such duties sadly paid 2955  
May hope to soothe the silent shade ;  
Not that the plaint or pious wreath  
Can charm the dull cold power of death ;  
But that such tribute duly given  
Lifts the weak mourner's thoughts to heaven, 2960  
And round the venerated tomb  
Bids infant virtues rise and bloom.  
Well may the serfs with toil and care  
The monumental pile uprear,  
Gigantic mound, which there shall raise 2965  
Its structure to Earth's latest days,

A huge memorial ! not to tell  
How bled the brave, how beauty fell ;  
But that, as cold Oblivion's hand  
Blots their frail glories from the land, 2970  
The great, the fair, whate'er their lot,  
Sleep undistinguish'd and forgot.  
The mound, the massive stones remain  
To frown on the surrounding plain ;  
The peasant oft shall check the plough 2975  
To gaze upon its lofty brow,  
To think of wars and beacon fires,  
Strange tales transmitted by his sires ;  
But none shall live, in sooth to tell  
Who sleeps within that gloomy cell. 2980

THE END.



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**NOTES.**

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## NOTES TO CANTO I.

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*"With pomp he held the feast of Yule."*

Line 5.

**YULE** or iöl, was the principal festival amongst the northern nations, and was held at Christmas.

*"Where ancient Sigtune's turrets famed*

*"Frown'd proudly, from old Odin named."*

Line 9.

**Sigtun** was an ancient town which stood nearly in the

situation of Stockholm. It is said to have been founded by Odin, who was also called Sige, which indeed was perhaps his real name, while that of Odin may have been assumed when he first attempted to usurp the character of a Deity, and to persuade the people of the north that he was the very god whom they had been accustomed to worship.

*"Twelve champions huge stalk'd proudly in."*

Line 53.

The champions of the north were called Berserker in the old tongue, from *ber*, bare, and *serkr*, a garment; because they wore no armour in battle. I have given some account of them in the notes to the song of Thrym, in my volume of Icelandic translations. They are described by almost all the northern writers as men of extraordinary stature and force, subject to sudden and violent attacks of passion, under the influence of which their fury was ungenerable, and as for-

midable to their natural friends as to their enemies. At such times their bodily strength was almost supernatural, and they would vent their rage even upon inanimate objects, till they sunk down sick and weak with exhaustion after the most prodigious exertions. They were supposed by the first christians in the north to be possessed by devils, and baptism was esteemed to be a cure for this species of ferocious madness. Certain it is, that after the introduction of christianity the manners of the north began to assume a milder character, and the same tone of mind which could incline a heathen warrior to receive baptism, would at the same time enable him to repress such ungovernable paroxysms of temper.

*"Each wore a wolf's dark brindled skin."*

Line 54.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the north, before the irrup-

o



tion of Odin and his followers from the banks of the Tanais, appear to have clothed themselves with the skins of wolves, and they are frequently mentioned with abhorrence in the ancient writings under the name of Ulfhedner, as persons of very wolfish habits and disposition as well as appearance. Thus, in the old poet Hornklof, we read,

Einjado Ulfhedner, oc isarn glumdo,

i. e. The wolfish men howled, and the iron resounded.

The wolf's skin appears to have been looked upon as a badge of ferocity.

*"Kiölen."*

Line 80.

A high mountainous ridge so called.

*"To the high dais with speed he pass'd."*

Line 101.

The dais was the upper part of the hall where the high table was placed, and it was more elevated than the rest of the room. It was called in the old tongue Aundveige.

*“ And mead pour'd by the blooming maid.”*

Line 121.

It seems to have been the universal custom of the north for the daughters of princes and illustrious men to pour out the liquor, and hand the goblet round to all the warriors, who partook of the hospitality of their fathers. In heaven this was supposed to be one of the principal functions of the Valkyriur, or maids of slaughter, who returned every evening from the fields of warfare to administer the beverage of the gods to the souls of heroes; and therefore, with reference to the superstitions of their religious creed, it was looked upon as the natural and honorable employment of distinguished young females. It is mentioned in Volsunga Saga, as a par-

tical mark of the masculine mind and disposition of the warlike Brynhilda, that she would never pour out beer or mead for any person in the hall of her father.

*"Sail'd I from Ledra's stately port."*

Line 144.

Ledra, called in the old tongue Hledru, in Danish Leire, and by the Latin historians and commentators Lethra, was the ancient royal residence in Zeeland before the foundation of Copenhagen. It was situated on a river that flowed into the great inlet of sea called Issefiord. In consequence of the navigation having been obstructed by increasing sandbanks, the royal residence, which was not established at Copenhagen till the middle of the fifteenth century, was removed in the first instance to Roeskilde, a place at no great distance from Ledra, which was so called from a spring of water which had been used by the old Danish king Roe, who

reigned at the beginning of the sixth century. Saxo Grammaticus states erroneously, that Ledra was built by Rolf Krake, the successor of Roe, who was however the twenty-third king that reigned in Ledra. It was founded a few years before the birth of Christ by Skiold, the son of Odin, and was the seat of a long line of Danish kings, from that time until the ninth or the tenth century. King Harald Hildetand was buried there in the eighth century, and a mound is still pointed out as his grave. The name of Ledra is supposed to be derived from *Leir*, in English *lair*, meaning an abode or safe place, and probably the royal residence, in the days of king Skiold, was not very preferable to the lair of a wild beast. Rolf Krake embellished and made considerable additions to Ledra, on which account Saxo Grammaticus has called him its founder. The exact time when the royal residence was removed from Ledra to Roeskilde is not accurately known, but it was probably about the time of

the introduction of christianity. Harald Blaatand, the first christian monarch in Denmark, built a wooden church at Roeskilde, and was buried there in the tenth century, and soon after, in the reign of Canute the Great, it became a place of more considerable importance : but Ledra was still a place of strength in the reign of Valdemar the first, in the twelfth century. Nothing now remains of the ancient capital of Denmark, but the vestiges which the eye of an antiquarian may still discover on the surface of the soil. The river on which the fleet of Denmark used to ride in safety has long been dried up and choked ; and the name of Ledra can only be traced in a few miserable cottages within a mile of Roeskilde, and in the splendid mansion of an individual. Lethrebörg, the house of count Holstein, stands near the site of the once famous Ledra, and is celebrated for the beauty of its modern gardens. An engraving of it is given in the Atlas of Pontoppidan.

*" At solemn feast all Denmark heard*

*" My high-sworn oath and plighted word."*

Line 150.

It was usual amongst the old northern warriors, for one who was about to undertake an arduous enterprise, at some festival, in the presence of the whole court, to lift up high the cup that was presented to him, and make a solemn vow, from the performance of which no considerations would afterwards deter him. This was called *at strenga heit*, to vow *high*, and nothing could release a warrior from the obligation which he had thus solemnly taken upon himself. After this manner Brynhilda made a solemn vow to marry no man who had ever been afraid; and Harald Haarfager, the founder of the Norwegian monarchy, never to cut or comb his hair till he should have reduced all the provinces of Norway under his dominion.

*"Samsøe the field; this maid our right."*

Line 249.

Samsøe is an island in the Baltic, called by Latin writers Samos Baltica. It was a singular custom amongst the northern nations to fight their duels on the islands which abound upon their coasts, and on this account a duel was called Hølm-gangr, i. e. *an island-meeting*. Perhaps this practice was adopted with an idea of fighting upon neutral ground, and in a place where no persons would interfere. The challenge thus given to fight in Samsøe is an historical fact.

*"Sworn brothers in the fight, they dared*

*"Each foe, and every peril shared."*

Line 354.

Nothing could exceed the romantic attachment of those northern warriors, who had associated themselves by a so-

lemn compact of friendship, which was sanctified by the superstitious ceremony of drawing blood from their bodies, and mingling it in token of their inviolable union. "Icturi "fœdus veteres," says Saxo Grammaticus, "vestigia sua "mutui sanguinis aspersione perfundere consueverant, amicitiarum pignus alterni cruoris commercio firmaturi." They were called Stallbrodre. It was not unusual upon those occasions to pledge themselves mutually not to survive each other, and the obligation of suicide which had been so contracted was invariably fulfilled. A singular circumstance of this nature is said to have happened in the reign of Frode the Third. Asuit and Asmund, two warriors of distinction, had bound themselves by such an engagement. Asuit died of an accidental illness, and his body, together with those of his horse and dog, were let down by a rope into a deep cavern; and Asmund, who had sworn not to live after him, descended also into the abyss with a considerable store of provisions. A long time after, Eric, the son of Regner, pass-



ing with his army, determined to ransack the tomb of Asuit in search of the treasures which were supposed to be concealed in it, and a strong young man was let down into the cave in a basket suspended by a rope. Asmund, who was still living, easily overpowered the man, who was terrified at his appearance, and jumping into the basket, was drawn up from the bottom of the dungeon, and the men of Eric, seeing his long hair and nails and squalid appearance, and thinking that he was the spirit of the dead whose tomb they were violating, fled with the utmost horror and consternation. Asmund probably considered himself to be released from the obligation of his vow by this unexpected resurrection, especially as he had left a substitute in the cavern.

## NOTES TO CANTO II.

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*" Hard by the eastern gate of hell,*

*" In ancient time great Vala fell."*

Line 462.

**V**ALA or Volva, a *prophetess*; in the genitive singular, Vaulu or Völu, and in the nominative plural Vaulur. In Hyndlu-liod it is said that all the Vaulur were the children of Vidolfi.

Eru Vaulur allar frá Vidolfi.

There is in the unpublished Edda a curious ancient mythological poem, called *Völuspá hin skemre*, or the ancient prophecy of Vala, from which several stanzas are quoted in Bartolinus. The whole may be found in manuscript in the British Museum. The beginning of *Völuspá* is particularly poetical :

Hliodz bidium allar helgar kindur,  
 Meirre oc minne, maugu Heimdallar!  
 Vil ec Valfaudur vel umtelia,  
 Fornspiöll fyra tha ec fyrst ofnam !

i. e. I bid silence to all the holy beings, greater and smaller, children of the God of light ! I will tell of the weal of the father of the slain (Odin), ancient prophesies which I first learnt !

The Vaulur, or prophetic spirits, are often mentioned in the

plural, but there appears to have been one principal Vala, who is supposed to speak in Völuspá, and whom Odin descended into hell to consult in her tomb concerning the fate of Balder.

Thá ræid Yggr fyri austan dyrr,  
Thar ær han vissi Völu læidi.

i. e. Then rode Odin before the eastern door,  
Where he knew Vala's tomb.

The English reader has long been acquainted with this passage in the northern mythology, through the means of Gray's beautiful translation of one of the most interesting relics of Scandinavian poetry, Vegtām's Quida, the song of the Traveller, or the descent of Odin. The descent into the lower regions, for the purpose of consulting the tomb of Vala, offered me some imagery, which I was unwilling to forego ;

and the few verses concerning the whelp of Hela are imitated from the fine lines in *Vegtam's Quida*.

Ræid han nidr thadan Niflheliar til ;  
 Mætti han hvælpí theim ær or Hæliu kom.  
 Seá var blodugr um briost framan,  
 Kiapt vigfrekan ok kialka nedan :  
 Gó han a moti ok gein storum  
 Galldrs födr ; gol um længi.  
 Framm ræid Odinn, folldvægr dundi ;  
 Han kom at hafa Hæliar ranni,  
 Thar ær han vissi Völu læidi.

i. e. He rode down thence to the lowest abyss of hell ;  
 He met the whelp which came out from hell.  
 He was bloody on his breast before,  
 His chops eager for strife, and his nether jaw ;  
 He bayed against (and opened his mouth wide)

The father of the spell ; he howled long after.  
On rode Odin, the foundation of the earth shook ;  
He rode to the lofty abode of Hela,  
Where he knew was the tomb of Vala.

I am aware that, after Gray's beautiful translation, it was rather dangerous to meddle with this passage ; but the dog of the infernal regions could not have been properly passed over in silence, and I trust that I have sufficiently diversified the expression.

*" To gloomy Hela's dire abode."*

Line 578.

Hela was the goddess of hell. She is said to have appeared in a vision to Balder on the eve of his death, to inform him that he would have the satisfaction of sleeping with her the next night.

*"The lofty gates of hell were seen."*

Lines 679.

Hafa Hæliar ranni, the lofty abode of Hela. *Vegtams Quida*. The words "Portals *nine* of Hell," which Gray has inserted in the descent of Odin, and the note saying that the hell of the gothic nations consisted of nine worlds, are erroneous. They reckoned that there were nine worlds or heavens, and that hell was below them.

*"Deep-bosom'd in the northern fells,*

*"A pigmy race immortal dwells."*

Line 714.

The inhabitants of the north believed that the rocky regions were inhabited by dwarfs, who had secret forges in the caverns, and were most skilful artificers of all sorts of weapons, which by the force of magic they could endow with the most extraordinary powers. A long list of their names

is given in Völöspa. They were called in the old tongue Dvergar.—In almost all countries the superstition of the ruder natives has peopled the stone quarries, and caverns, and rocky solitudes, with supernatural inhabitants; and indeed it seems natural to have imagined, that those places which could afford shelter, and were yet from their desolation unfit for the abode of men, might be occupied by malicious spirits. I recollect having somewhere met with a tradition, that the Emperor Maximilian the First had been decoyed by an evil spirit amongst the rocks in the neighbourhood of Inspruck, though I forget from whence I derived the story. Maximilian goes out from Inspruck to the chase with a splendid retinue, and is led by the pursuit into the rocky mountains. A holy man meets them, and warns the Emperor to beware of the mountain spirits. He is scoffed at by the Emperor; but urges his admonitions, assuring him that nothing but the vigilance of the good spirits (who also dwell there, but assist only the faithful) can save those who en-

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tangle themselves amongst the haunted precipices. The Emperor pursues the chase, and at the foot of a stupendous rock he starts a beautiful chamois, at which he fires, but misses his aim, which he had not done for ten years before. He pursues the chamois, which frequently stops and looks at him. He fires at it repeatedly, but in vain. At evening the beast suddenly vanishes, and the Emperor finds himself alone and lost amongst the cavities of the rocks. He wanders two days there, living with difficulty upon wild berries. On the second night he bethinks himself of praying to the Holy Virgin for her protection, after which he falls into a sweet sleep, and in the morning is awakened by a beautiful youth dressed like a peasant, who brings him fruit and milk, and offers to conduct him out of the mountains. Maximilian joyfully follows him, till he arrives at the foot of the same stupendous rock where he had first seen the chamois; and there his conductor vanishes, and he immediately hears the horn of his huntsman.

I believe that such superstitions are common to almost all rocky countries.

## NOTES TO CANTO III.

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*"That love, for which thou fain wouldst die,*

*"Shall in thy breast forgotten lie."*

Lines 854 and 855.

**I**T was common among the northern nations to imagine that the recollection of love could for a time be entirely suspended by the force of incantations. This effect is said to have been frequently produced by Runic charms, that is, by incantations wrought by the means of letters, or by administering a love potion, which produced a transfer of affection and a total oblivion of the former attachment.

In the history of Brynhilda, it is said that in consequence of her having offended Odin, he touched her with a wand which produced a supernatural slumber and oblivion. In the Appendix I have subjoined a short poem founded upon her history.

*"Some skill'd to bend the Upland bow."*

Line 874.

Thar alma Uplendingar bendu : where the Uplanders bend  
the bow. *Knytlinga Saga.*

*"Some with long snow-shoes skaiting fast."*

Line 900.

An engraving is given by Stephanius, in his notes on Saxo Grammaticus, of a pair of the snow-shoes used by the ancient Swedes and Norwegians, which he says that

he preserved in his Museum. They were three yards long, pointed and turned up at both ends, but not much wider than the foot, to which they were fixed in the middle by strong thongs. They were made of wood, covered underneath with seal-skin. With the assistance of such shoes the natives traversed the snow with great rapidity. They are thus described by Olaus Magnus : "*Skydi* sive *Ondrur* asseres sunt oblongi, et antrorsum sublevati, quinque vel ad summam sex ulnarum longitudine, latitudine verò transversam plantam non excedentes. His etiamnum pedibus inductis nostrates per superficiem profundissimam nivium et infirmæ glaciæ, si aliàs corporis humani pondus non sustineat, ingrediuntur. Usi etiam veteres Norvagi in terrâ planâ et nudâ ejusmodi *Xylosoleis*, subjectis rotulis, et sic plus itineris unâ die, quàm, absque illis, tribus confici potuit ; habitusque est hic modus proficiscendi inter præcipuas agilitatis artes.

In the song of Harald the Hardy, amongst the arts

which he has acquired, he boasts that he can glide dexterously on snow-shoes.

*" And sail for that dark Samian shore."*

Line 1075.

Samsøe, called by Latin writers the Baltic Samos.

## NOTES TO CANTO IV.

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*" His food the berries hid below."*

Line 1160.

A BERRY, which I believe is either the fruit of the *Arbutus thymifolia*, or of the *Arbutus uva ursi*, is found in perfection under the snow in Norway towards the approach of spring, and is much sought by the rein-deer.

*" In the deep bosom of the dell,*

*" Might yet of ancient ruin tell."*

Lines 1196 and 1197.

Since *Helga* was sent to the press, I have seen my friend Mr. Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, which has been lately published; and I have observed some similarity of expression in his description of the wild rocks in the isle of Skye, which is entirely accidental. The description of the rocky scenery in the fourth Canto of *Helga*, was written five years ago, and not a single word has been altered in it since that time.

*"Thy lofty song, the warrior's code."*

Line 1285.

A very old Scandinavian poem, called *Havamál*, or the High Song of Odin. It forms a part of the unprinted Edda, of which there is a manuscript in the British Museum. It is supposed to be spoken by Odin, and many persons have believed that it was actually written by him. It begins in this manner:



## 1.

Before thou goest forth, thou shalt look round every way ;

Thou shalt examine :

For no man should be careless, while his foes

Lie in ambush for him.

## 2.

Hail to those who give ! A guest is come in !

Where shall he find a seat ?

Greatly he hastens, who wishes by the fire

To recruit his strength again.

And further on it proceeds thus :

Silent and highminded shall a king's son

And valiant be :

Gracious and gentle shall an honorable man

Continue until his death.

An unwise man thinks to live for ever,  
If he keeps himself from warfare :  
But old age to him grants not peace,  
Although the spear may spare him.

And in a later part:

In the blast shall man fell trees ;  
In a calm on ocean row ;  
In the darkness talk with maids,  
Many are the eyes of day.

With boats are fish taken ; shields are for defence ;  
Swords to strike with, maids to kiss.  
Fair shall he speak, and fair shall he give,  
Who seeks a maiden's love to gain ;  
Praise the beautiful girl's white form ;  
Rich in words is he who woos.

No one shall grant love to another,  
For beauty's sake alone.  
Oft on fools is seen that which the wise lack,  
A lovely delicate complexion.

I found a pure maid on her bed reclining,  
Bright as the beaming sun.  
And nothing better then seem'd to me  
Than to dwell near such a form.

Late in the evening shalt thou come in,  
If thou wilt speak with a maiden ;  
It is evil and unlucky if more than two know  
What ye have together.

I went forth and thought  
That I had all her consent ;  
I truly believed that I entirely possessed  
All her taste and fondness.

I came again, and immediately all  
As if prepared for strife were awakened :  
With shining torches and burning lights  
My wild way was beset.

And in the morning when I came in  
There lay all asleep ;  
I found there a hound instead of a beautiful maid  
Tucked up in the bed.

This curious poem, which consists of a great many stanzas, is certainly of great antiquity; but it may perhaps have been attributed to Odin himself, merely because the words are supposed to be spoken by him.

*" Art thou, he cried, the thundering Thor."*

Line 1364.

Thor is frequently called the thunderer. There is a cu-

rious figure of Thor engraved in Stephanjus's Saxo Grammaticus, in which he is represented sitting with a long beard, holding in one hand a sceptre, and in the other a thunderbolt, and having a large circle of stars round his head. His long beard is mentioned in the old poem of the recovery of Hammer.

*"A thousand Elves of swarthy hue."*

Line 1462.

There were two descriptions of Elves or Alfar in the northern mythology: the radiant Elves, who were secondary divinities, and dwelt upon the earth, in Alfheim; and the dark Elves, who dwelt under ground.

## NOTES TO CANTO V.

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*"Midst cavern'd rocks the giant Gete."*

Line 1759.

I HAVE used the name of Gete for the aboriginal inhabitants of the North before the irruption of Odin and his followers. They were men of larger stature than the Asiatic tribes which accompanied him, and were called Jotner and Jæter. Without entering into the question whether the Getæ were of the same race with the northern Jotuns or Jæts, the similarity of the name appears to warrant its application.

*" In soft Sicilia's southern air."*

Line 1787.

The inhabitants of the North had much communication with the South of Europe. Gardarike, or Garda kingdom, was a part of Russia which is very frequently mentioned in the northern writings. Austurvega is the old Scandinavian name for another portion of Russia. It appears that Odin and his successors kept up a communication with the Asi, from whom they were descended, on the banks of the Tanais. Harald the hardy, who was king of Norway at a later period, after dwelling some time at the court of Jarisleif, king of Gardarike, proceeded to Constantinople, where he served with reputation in the imperial army; and carried his victorious arms into Sicily. But at a much earlier period the northern nations had much intercourse with Italy. Gudruna, the beautiful widow of Sigurd Sigmundson, who is so celebrated in the ancient northern writings and was murdered at the instigation of Brynhilda, was afterwards mar-

ried to Attila, king of the Huns; and Thidrek or Theodoric, duke of Verona or Bern, Rodingeir, margrave of Bakalar, probably Basle, on the Rhine, and Rodgeir, earl of Salernum, are very much celebrated in Niflunga Saga, which relates the history of Sigurd and Brynhilda, the subsequent marriage of Gudruna with Attila, and the slaughter of her brothers who were killed by her perfidy at the court of Attila to gratify her revenge for the part they had borne in the murder of Sigurd. In Niflunga Saga, she is, however, called Grimhilda, which was the name of her mother, as may be seen in Volsunga Saga, and the unpublished Edda.

*"The weeping Elves shall strew her grave."*

Line 1989.

The word Elf has been generally applied in the English language to malicious spirits; but the Elves or Alfár of the North were of two sorts, the dark Elves, who dwelt under

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ground, and the Lios-alfar, or radiant Elves, who were benevolent beings, and looked upon as secondary divinities, in amity with Odin and his followers.

## NOTES TO CANTO VI.

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*"The soaring snipe salutes the spring,*

*"While the breeze whistles through his wing."*

Lines 2077 and 2078.

THE note of the snipe in the spring, when the breeding season approaches, is very different from his call in other seasons of the year. As soon as the mild weather of spring appears, he begins to rise high on the wing, crying, *peet*, *peet*, *peet*, and continues to sport in the air for many hours at a time, letting himself fall obliquely, or dive through the air

from a great height as if he were about to alight ; but suddenly stops his descent and rises again to the same elevation. During the descent he makes no motion of the pinions, but by a singular contraction of the muscles, each individual quill of the wing is turned sideways, so as to meet the air and obstruct his descent, and the wind whistles in a most remarkable manner through the feathers, making a noise like the prolonged repetition of the letters *dr*. This noise has been called the snipe's drumming, with reference to the letters *dr*, though the noise has not the least resemblance to that of a drum.

*" O'er the rude rocks of Agnafi."*

Line 2153.

The present site of Stockholm.

*" Six Maids in complete armour dight."*

Line 2173.

Thirteen of the Valkyriur or Maids of slaughter are enumerated in Grimnismál; but others are named in the Edda and in Hæconarmál. I have never seen their exact number stated. In Volospá only six are named, and those appear to have been the most distinguished.

Sa hun Valkyriur vytt um komnar,  
 Gjørvar at ryda til Godthiödar;  
 Skuld hielt Skyldi, enn Skögul onnur,  
 Gunnr, Hildir, Göndul, or Geirskögul.  
 Nu ero taldar nönnor Herians,  
 Gjørvar at ryda grund Valkyriur.

i. e. "She saw the Valkyriur come from afar,  
 Appointed to ride to the chosen people of Odin:  
 Skuld held her shield, and Skogul second,  
 Gunnr, Hildir, Gondul, and Geirskogul;  
 Now are enumerated the maids of the God of war,  
 The Valkyriur appointed to ride over the field of battle."

It was their province to chase out those who were to fall in battle, to bear the invitation of Odin to the most distinguished, and to pour out the beverage of the gods, ale or mead, for the souls of the heroes in Valhall.

*"Gondula's immortal spear."*

Line 2246.

Gondul was one of the Valkyriur. She is mentioned in Haconarmál, where she warns king Haco of his approaching death. Valkyriur or Valkyrrior is the plural. Valkyrie is the singular, derived from Valr, the slain, and ec kiöri, I chase or select.

*"And in bright fields of azure light,*

*"Each day renew the blissful fight."*

Lines 2281 and 2282.

The occupation of the souls of heroes in the hall of Odin is set forth in the old poem Vafthrudnismál.

Allir einheriar  
 Odins tunom  
 Hauggvas hverian dag ;  
 Val their kiósa,  
 Oc ríða vígi frá ;  
 Aul med A'som drecka,  
 Oc sediaz Særhimni ;  
 Sitia meirr um sáttir saman.

i. e. " All the heroes at the court of Odin fight every day. They chuse the slain, and ride from the battle ; drink ale with the gods, and eat the flesh of the boar. They sit most amicably together." In the Edda, it is said, that every morning as soon as they are apparelled, they go out into the court and fight with each other till the close of the day, when they return to Valhall to drink beer or mead.

*" Flaps his strong wings with fierce delight."*

Line 2342.

The delight which an eagle shews in a storm of wind and rain is very remarkable, even when it is chained to a perch.

*“ Portentous weapon which of yore*

*“ His sire from Odin’s offspring tore.”*

Lines 2397 and 2398.

Angrim was the father of Angantyr. He killed in single combat Svafurlami, the grandson of Odin, and took from him his famous sword Tírfing, which had been made by the dwarfs; and he carried off his daughter Eyfur or Eyvora, who became the mother of Angantyr and his brothers. The particulars are related in *Hervarar Saga*.

*“ His bow is bent, and from the string*

*“ Behold the unerring arrow spring.”*

Lines 2431 and 2432.

The name Orvarodd signifies the point of an arrow, which

suggested the probability of his making use of that weapon in the combat. In *Hervarar Saga*, he is said to have killed all the brothers of Angantyr successively, but not with the bow and arrow.

*"By whom two coal black ravens sit,*

*"Memory and Observation hight."*

Lines 2564 and 2565.

Huginn ok Muninn.—Observation and Memory.—They are mentioned in the twentieth stanza of *Grimnismal*, as flying every day round the world.

Huginn ok Muninn

Fliuga hverian dag

Iörmun grund yfir.

Oumc ec of Huginn,

At han aptr ne comith,

Thó siámec meirr um Muninn.



i. e. "Observation and Memory fly every day over the ground of the earth. I fear, concerning Observation, that he may not come back, but I look round more anxiously for Memory."

In the prose Edda they are described as ravens. Hrafnar sitia tveir á auxlum hans, ok segja honum öll tíðindi í eyro hans þau er their sia ethr heyra. Their heita sva, Hugin oc Munin. Þá sendir Óðinn í daga at fluga um heima alla ok koma aftur um dagverð. Því heitir hann Hrafn Gúðr.

i. e. "Two ravens sit on his shoulders and tell in his ear all the tidings of what they see or hear. They are called thus, Hugin and Munin. Óðinn sends them every day to fly round the whole universe, and return at the decline of day. Hence he has been called the god of the ravens."

*" There sits Heimdallar, god of light."*

Line 2576.

Heimdallar, the god of light, is stated in the Edda to have the gift of hearing even the grass grow in the fields, and the wool on the flocks. By the nine sister virgins, who are said to have given him birth, are probably meant the nine heavens from which light proceeds. In the old poem Vafthrudnismál, Vafthrudnir says, that he has visited all the upper worlds, and that they are nine in number.

Frá Jotna runom

Oc allra Goda

Ec kann segja satt ;

Thviat hvern hefi ec

Heim um komit :

Nío kom ec heima

Fyr Nifhel nedan ;

Hinig deyia or Helio halir.

i. e. "I can speak truly of the incantations of the Jotuns and all the Gods; because I have travelled round every world. I have visited nine worlds above the abyss of hell. There men die by the power of Hela."

And in Völspa hin skemre, the prophetess says :

Nyo nam ec heima, nyo i vide,

Miötvid mæran fyr molld nedan.

i. e. "I have found nine worlds, and nine beams (or poles) in them. The largest pole through the earth beneath."

He is called in Grímnismál Vörda Godom, the wardour of the gods. He is possessed of a horn, called Gíallarhorn, which may be heard throughout the whole universe. This is the trumpet which will be heard at the end of the world, to apprize the gods of the approach of their enemies and the destruction which will envelope them.

*" And there Iduna, queen of youth."*

Line 2590.

Kona Braga heitr Idun. Hon vardveitr i eski sino epli  
thau er Gudin skulo a bita tha er thau elldaz. Ok verda  
tha allir ungir, ok sva mun verda til Ragnaraucks.

i. e. " The wife of Braga is called Idun. She preserves  
in her box those apples which the gods bite when they grow  
old, and they all become young again : and so it must be till  
the end of the world,"

*" Braga, by bards adored."*

Line 2600,

Braga was the god of poetry.

*" All glorious Tyr in battle crown'd."*

Line 2602,

Tyr was the god of victory.

*" And Thor, for courage high renown'd."*

Line 2603.

Thor was the son of Jord, the earth. He is celebrated for his military prowess and his voracity. He was held in great veneration as one of the most powerful deities, and he is supposed to have been considered by some of the northern tribes as superior even to Odin. His hammer, which was shaped like a cross, was the symbol used to summon the chiefs to council, and the dependants to arms : and after the introduction of christianity the same cross continued to be used for that purpose.

*" There sits Niorder, at whose voice*

*" The unfetter'd waves and winds rejoice."*

Lines 2604 and 2605.

Niorder was of the nation of the Vanir, a Grecian colony, who are always called in the old northern writings the wise

Vanir. He is said to have been educated in Vanaheim, and to have been given up by the Vanir to the Gods or Goths in exchange for one of their number, as a hostage on the re-establishment of peace between them.

I Vanaheimi

Scopo hann vís Regin,

Oc seldu at gislingo Godum;

I aldar rauc

Hann mun aptr coma

Heim med vísom Vaunom.

i. e. "In Vanaheim, the wise deities created him, and gave him as a hostage to the gods. At the end of ages he must return home to the wise Vanir."—*Vafthurdnismal*, 39.

The Edda says that he rules over the motion of the winds, can tranquillize the sea, winds, and fire; and that he is to be invoked by all seafaring men and hunters. He ap-

pears to have made a very uncomfortable marriage in Norway, where he espoused a mountain nymph, called Skada, the daughter of the giant Thiassa, at Drontheim. Niorder dwelt at Noatun by the sea side; but Skada was an expert and active huntress, and could not be prevailed upon to dwell with her husband on the sea-coast; and it was at last agreed between them, that they should pass nine nights in the mountains of Drontheim, and three by the sea-side at Noatun. The dissatisfaction of both parties is whimsically expressed in the Edda, where Niorder, on his return after passing nine disagreeable nights in the mountains, says:

Heid erumz fioll :

Varkada ek længi

Hia nætr einar nio,

Ulfa thytr,

Er af vidi kemr

Morgin hvern mer.

"The mountains are hateful, I have been sleepless these nine long nights. The wolves howl that come to me from the wood every morning."

To this Skada answers,

Safa ek maki  
Scevar bedium,  
A fugls jarmi fyrir,  
Sa mik vekr ;  
Mer thotti illr vera  
Hia saungvi svana.

"Can I sleep easy on the bed of the seagod, amidst the wail of the sea-fowl that wakes me? To me it seems disagreeable to be near the song of the swans."

Niorder had two children, Freyr, the god of peace and

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plenty, and Freya, the goddess of beauty, by a former wife, while he dwelt amongst the Vanir.

*“ Freya, from whom flows every bliss.”*

Line 2611.

Freya was the goddess of beauty, and has been generally called the northern Venus. She wears a necklace of the most brilliant stones, which is frequently mentioned as her peculiar ornament. The goddess of love in the northern mythology is properly Siofna, who is in fact a female Cupid; but she is not often mentioned, nor with any particular attributes or description.

*“ There silent Vidar, whose delight*

*“ Is the still gloom of peaceful night.”*

Lines 2619 and 2620.

Vidar is the god of silence and retirement. It is said in the Edda, that he affords great consolation to the gods in all difficulties and dangers. At the end of the world, after the destruction of Odin and the other gods, Vidar, the god of silence, and Vali, the god of strength, will alone survive. Vidar is said in *Grimnismál* to dwell in a bower covered with willows and high grass.

Hrísí vex

Oc há grasi

Vidars land vidi;

Enn thar maugr af læzc

Af mars baki

Fröcn ek hefna faudor.

i. e. "The habitation of Vidar grows with twigs, high grass, and willows. Yet from thence shall the youth spring from the mare's back valiant, and revenge his father."

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*"There wise Forseti, judge of right."*

Line 2627.

The Edda says, Forseti was the son of Balder, and Nauna Nef's daughter. "All who come before him with disputes, depart reconciled; he is the best judge amongst gods and men."

In Grímnismál, stanza 15.

Glitnir er inn tiundi;  
 Han er gulli studdr,  
 Ok silfri thactr id sama.  
 Enn thar Forseti byggir  
 Flestan dag,  
 Ok svæfer allar sakir.

i. e. "Glitnir is the tenth dwelling of the gods. It is propt with gold, and the same is covered with silver. And there Forseti dwells most days, and puts to rest all disputes."

*" And he, whose wonderous infant might*

*" Slew hateful Hauder reft of sight."*

Lines 2628 and 2629.

Vali the god of strength, son of Odin and Rinda. Hauder the blind god had slain Balder. Vali, on the very night of his birth, revenged the death of Balder, by killing Hauder. This wonderful feat, which has some analogy to the fable of Hercules strangling the serpents in his cradle, is foretold by the prophetess in the descent of Odin, which has been translated by Gray. Rinda came from the east of Russia. The lines,

" In the caverns of the west,

" A wonderous son shall Rinda bear,"

in Gray's translation, mean that she had come from the east to dwell with Odin in the more western parts of Europe. In the original, the lines are :

Rindr berr son

I Væstr solum ;

Sá man Odins son

Æin-nættir vega.

i. e. "In the western halls, Rinda shall bear a son. He shall kill Odin's son (Hauder) when only one night old."

The same account is given in Volospá.

I have called Rinda the daughter of the Sun on the authority of a passage in Vafthrudnismál,

Eina dóttur berr Alfröðull,

i. e. "The Sun shall bear one daughter," and of another passage in Hrafna-galldr Odins, where the sun is called Rindar móður, the mother of Rinda, as well as Alfraudul. It is remarkable that in the northern mythology the sun is a female, and the moon a male deity.

*"And he, at heaven's extremest verge,*

*"Who broods o'er ocean's swelling surge."*

Lines 2637 and 2638.

His name was Hræsvelger. He is thus described in the thirty-seventh stanza of Vafthrudnismál.

Hræsvelger heiter,  
Er sitr á himins enda,  
Jotun i arnar ham ;  
Af hans vengiom  
Qveda vind koma  
Alla menn yfir.

i. e. "He is called Hræsvelger, who sits at the extremity of the heavens, a giant in the clothing of an eagle. From his wings it is said that the winds proceed over all mankind."

*"And that dark power, whose ample shield*

*"Before the sun's bright face is held."*

Lines 2641 and 2642.

There is an account of this shield in the thirty-eighth stanza of *Grimnismál*.

Svalin heitir, han stendr  
 Solo fyri,  
 Sciöldr scinanda gudi.  
 Biörg ok brim ec veit  
 At brenna scola,  
 Ef han fellr i frá.

i. e. "Svalin is his name, he stands a shield before the sun, the shining deity. I know that the hills and the sea would burn, if it were to fall from its place."

*"Nor these alone, but all who boast*

*"Of might in heaven's ambrosial host."*

Lines 2645 and 2646.

There are many other divinities enumerated in the

northern mythology. Uller, the son of Sifia, who is said to have introduced the use of fire, and Frigga the wife of Odin, who is called the first of the goddesses. Saga is mentioned in the Edda as the second goddess; but her attributes are not mentioned. In Grimnismál it is said, that her habitation is amongst waterfalls, and that she and Odin drink together out of golden vessels. Gefion was attended upon by females, who died in their virginity. Fulla, with long flowing hair and a gold band round her forehead, was the handmaid of Frigga. Vara presided over oaths, Lofen over friendships, Syn over closed doors and refusals, Hlin over childbirth. There were many others of less importance. I have only mentioned in the poem those whose attributes appeared to furnish the most poetical images.

*"The radiant maids, whom oft the Lord*

*Of war sends forth with lance and sword,*

*"There pour the mead and deck the board."*

Lines 2649—2651.



The Valkyriur are mentioned in *Grimnismál* as bearing the horn in their hands, and offering the liquor to the heroes in Valhalla. The description of the hall of Odin is taken from *Grimnismál*.

Glagsheimir heitir enn fimti,  
Thars hin gullbiarta  
Valhaull víð of thrumir.  
Enn thar Hroptr kyss  
Hverian dag  
Vapn-daða vera.

Mið er aukent  
Theim er til Odins koma  
Sal-kynni at sia.  
Skauptom er rann rept,  
Scioldom er salr thakidr,  
Bryniom umr becki strád.

i. e. "Gladseimr is the name of the fifth habitation. There bright with gold the wide Valhall (or hall of the slain) is firmly fixed ; and there Odin chuses each day the men slain by weapons. It is easily distinguished by those who come to see the palace inhabited by Odin. The building is roofed with shafts of spears, the hall is covered (or *thatched*) with shields. Coats of mail are spread on the benches."

*" Till round the flames of Surtur roll,*

*" And the gold horn shall wake the gods*

*" To war, from all their blest abodes."*

Lines 2659—2661.

According to the northern mythology, the destruction of the world will be preceded by three winters of intense severity, without the intervention of any summer, the sun having lost its power ; after which Surtur riding at the head of the sons of Muspell, will attack the gods (Muspellheim

being, as it seems, the region or abode of fire, from whence it is said in the Edda, that the gods obtained the chariot of the sun), fire will blaze before and after the footsteps of Surtur, and his sword will glitter like the sun. Heimdaller will blow a loud blast with his horn to alarm the gods, who will go forth to the combat accompanied by all the souls of heroes. The gods, after slaying many of their opponents, will fall in the contest: after which Surtur will destroy the whole universe by fire.—Vidar will avenge the death of Odin, and after the destruction of the world by fire, Vidar and Vali, the powers of silence and strength, will alone survive: and Majesty and Might, the sons of Thor (that is, of Fortitude) will put an end to the confusion.

Vidar oc Vali

Byggia ve goda,

Thá er sloenar Surta logi.

Modi oc Magni

Scolo Miöllni hafa,  
Ok vinna at vighthroti.

i. e. " Silence and Strength shall inhabit the mansions of the gods, after the fire of Surtur shall have been extinguished, Majesty and Might will obtain the hammer of Thor, and put an end to the warfare by perseverance." — *Vafthrudnismál*, 51.

## NOTE TO CANTO VII.

---

*" His limbs, embalm'd with precious care,*

*" Slow to the ship his vassals bear."*

Lines 2774 and 2775.

THE history of the combat of Hialmar and Orvarodd with Angantyr, and his eleven brothers, is related in Hervarar Saga and Orvarodds Saga, but with some variation. I have never been able to procure a copy of Orvarodds Saga, and am only acquainted with its contents through the medium of Danish writers, and especially a free translation, or at least a tale founded upon it, in the works of professor Suhm. I have

used the history where it suited my purpose, without considering myself bound to adhere to it; but I have been careful not to introduce any thing which would be at variance with the manners and superstitions of the northern nations at the period which I have chosen. It appears to be doubtful whether the history of Hialmar is referable to the reign of Ingva, who was king in Sweden sixty years before the birth of Christ, at Upsal or Sigtun, which was the site of Stockholm, or to a later king Ingva, who reigned in the latter part of the third century. Schöning reckons that Angantyr the son of Eyfur or Eyvora, lived in the reign of the first Ingva, and that he has been confounded with Angantyr who fought with Hialmar in the reign of the second Ingva; and the mother of the second Angantyr seems to have been Gudruna, daughter of a Danish king who reigned at Ledra, the old royal residence in Zeeland. The exact date is of very little importance; for the manners of the two periods were, as far as we know, precisely similar. Angrim, the fa-

ther of the first Angantyr, dwelt in Helgeland; but I have represented the father of Angantyr as king at Ledra in Zeeland, where his grandfather appears in fact to have reigned. Orvarodd, whose name signifies the point of an arrow, was an expert archer. He was a Norwegian, and Asbiorn is stated by Suhm to have been a Dane, brought by accidental circumstances to the court of king Ingva, but I have represented them all as Swedes. All that is related concerning Asbiorn in Suhm is, that he was the companion in arms of Hialmar and Orvarodd; that he was sick at the time of the challenge, and that, unwilling to survive his friend Hialmar, he killed himself upon his grave. The part which I have made him bear in the poem is fictitious, as indeed are the whole of the second, third, fourth, and fifth cantos. The real name of king's Ingva's daughter was Ingebiorg, a name much too uncouth for English poetry; and as the main part of my story is fictitious, I did not think it desirable to retain it. The history, as it is given in *Hervarar Saga*, will be

found in the first part of my Icelandic translations: it is there said that Orvarodd bore the dead body of Hjalmar to Sigtun, and that Ingebiorg would not survive him, and destroyed herself.





## **APPENDIX.**



**THE**  
**SONG OF VALA.**



THE  
SONG OF VALA.

---

SILENCE all ye sons of glory !  
Silence all ye powers of light !  
While I sing of ancient story,  
Wonders wrapt in mystic night !

I was rock'd in giant's cradle,  
Giant's lore my wisdom gave ;  
I have known both good and evil,  
Now I lie in lowly grave.

Long before the birth of Odin,  
Mute was thunderous ocean's roar ; 10  
Stillness o'er the huge earth brooding,  
Strand was none or rocky shore.

Neither grass, nor green tree growing,  
Vernal shower, nor wintery storm ;  
Nor those horses bright and glowing 15  
Dragg'd the sun's refulgent form.

He who rules by night the heaven  
Wist not where his beams to throw ;  
All to barren darkness given,  
There confusion, hell below. 20

Imir sat with lonely sadness  
Watching o'er the fruitless globe ;  
Never morning beam'd with gladness,  
Never eve with dewy robe.

## 265

25

## Imir falls in holy fight!

30

**And his locks are verdant shade.**

35

**There each blissful son of light !**

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Hark! his crest with gold adorning,

Chanticleer on Odin calls!

Hark! another bird of morning

Claps his wings in Hela's halls!

40

Nature shines in glory beaming,

Elves are born, and man is form'd;

Every hill with gladness teeming,

Every shape with life is warm'd.

Mark yon tree by Urdra's fountain!

45

From its spreading boughs distil

Mists that clothe each verdant mountain,

Dews that feed each gurgling rill.

Who is he by heaven's high portal,

Beaming like the light of morn?

50 :

'Tis Heimdallar's form immortal;

Shrill resounds his golden horn.

SONG OF VALA.

267

Say, proud wardour robed in glory,

Are the foes of nature nigh?

Have they climb'd the mountains hoary?

53

Have they storm'd the vaulted sky?

On the wings of tempest riding,

Surtur spreads his fiery spell;

Elves in secret caves are hiding;

Odin meets the wolf of hell.

60

She\* must taste a second sorrow,

She who wept when Balder bled;

Fate demands a nobler quarry;

Death must light on Odin's head.

\* Frigga, the wife of Odin.—The avenger of Odin, mentioned in the next stanza, is Vidar the god of silence.

See ye not yon silent stranger? 65

Proud he moves with lowering eyes.

Odin, mark thy stern avenger!

Slain the shaggy monster lies!

See the serpent weakly crawling!

Thor has bruised its loathsome head! 70

Lo! the stars from heaven are falling!

Earth has sunk in Ocean's bed!

Glorious sun, thy beams are shrowded,

Vapours dank around thee sail;

Nature's eye with mists is clouded; 75

Shall the powers of ill prevail?

Say, shall Earth, with freshness beaming,

Once again from Ocean rise?

Shall the dawn of glory streaming

Wake us to immortal joys? 80

Once again, where Ida towering  
Proudly crowns the verdant plain,  
Sacred shades their walks imbowering,  
Gods shall meet, a blissful train.

Fields untill'd shall wave with treasure, 85  
Woe and war and strife shall cease;  
Wide shall flow the stream of pleasure,  
Endless joy and holy peace.

He shall come in might eternal,  
He whom eye hath never seen! 90  
Earth, and Heaven, and Powers infernal,  
Mark his port and awful mien!

He shall judge, and he shall sever  
Shame from glory, ill from good!  
These shall live in light for ever, 95  
Those shall wade the chilling flood,

Dark to dwell, in woe reclining,

Far beyond the path of day ;

In that bower, where serpents twining,

Loathsome spit their venom'd spray! 100

**NOTES**  
**TO**  
**THE SONG OF VALA.**



NOTES  
TO  
THE SONG OF VALA.

---

THIS song was written with an idea of inserting it in the second Canto of Helga, but it is more properly thrown into the Appendix. Many parts of it are freely imitated from a curious old poem called Volospá hin skemre, or the ancient Prophecy of Vala, which forms a part of the unpublished Edda. The name of its author is unknown.

*“ He who rules by night the heaven,*

*“ Wist not where his beams to throw.”*

Lines 17 and 18.

T



The Moon, a male deity in the northern mythology.

*" Imir sat with lonely sadness."*

Line 21.

In Volospá the prophetess says,

Ar var allda tha Imir bygde,

Varat sandr, ne sær, ne svaler unnir ;

Jord faunz eva, ne upp himin ;

Gab var Gynunga, enn grass hverge. "

i. e. "First of all things was the age when Imir lived, there was no sand, nor sea, nor swelling waves ; earth was found no where, nor heaven above ; there was a deep abyss, but grass no where."

*" See the gods on lofty Ida."*

Line 33.

Hittust ~~Æser~~ a Idavelli.

The Gods or Asiatics were convened on mount Ida.—  
*Volospá*, stanza 7.

This line is very singular, when we recollect Jupiter sitting on mount Ida, and consider that *Volospá* is perhaps the most ancient relic of northern poetry, and that Odin and his followers are supposed to have been driven from Asia by Mithridates. I do not think Ida is mentioned in any other of the northern writings, and I have nothing to produce in illustration of this remarkable line, excepting another line at the end of *Volospá*, where it is said, that when the world shall be renovated again after its destruction by fire, the Gods or Asi shall again meet on mount Ida.

“*There dark Sleipner’s warlike rider.*”

Line 35.

Sleipner was the horse of Odin.

T 2

*"Chanticleer on Odin calls."*

Line 38.

Gol um Asom gullinkambe,  
Sá vekur hólða at heria fódurs;  
Enn annar gielur fyrer jord nedan  
Sotraudur hane at saulom heliar.

i. e. "The golden-combed bird has sung amongst the Gods, which wakes men in the abode of the father of battle; but another sings underneath the earth, a ruddy fowl in the halls of Hela."—*Volospá*.

*"Mark yon tree by Urdr's fountain."*

Line 45.

Ask veit ec standa, heitr Ygdrasil,  
Thadan koma dögvar thærs i dale falla.

i. e. "I know where an ash stands: it is called Ygdrasil; from it come the dews, that fall in the valleys."—*Volospá*.

*"Odin meets the wolf of hell."*

Line 60.

Before Surtur destroys the world by fire, Odin is to be devoured by the wolf Fenris, which will break loose from hell.

*"Odin, mark thy stern avenger."*

Line 67.

Vidar will avenge the death of Odin by slaying the wolf.

*"See the serpent weakly crawling."*

Line 69.

Thor will slay the serpent of Midgard, but die immediately in consequence of its venomous bite.

*"Lo! the stars from heaven are falling."*

Line 71.

Sol tor sörtna, sigr folld i mar,  
 Hverfa af himni heidar stior nor,  
 Geisar eimaí vid alldar nara,  
 Leikt har hiti vid himin sialfan.

i. e. "The sun shall grow dark; the earth sinks in the sea,  
 the serene stars fall from the heaven; the fire rages at the  
 end of ages; the high heat licks the heaven itself." *Volospá.*

*"Say shall earth, with freshness beaming,  
 "Once again from ocean rise?"*

Line 77.

Ser hun uppkoma odro sinni  
 Jord or ægi idia græna.

i. e. "She sees the earth all green rise again from the  
 sea."

*"Fields untilled shall wave with treasure."*

Line 65.

Muno osatir akrar vaka;  
Bauls man allz batna.

i. e. "The fields unsown shall yield increase, and all contention shall cease."

After the renovation of the earth, the gods will again assemble on mount Ida. Then (as is said in Volospá) shall come from above the powerful one who rules over every thing, to give divine judgment. The good shall inhabit a dwelling brighter than the sun, and live in joy throughout all eternity; but the wicked shall wade through rapid rivers to an abode dropping with poison and surrounded by serpents, where they shall never behold the sun.

There is something very remarkable in this conclusion of

the creed of the old Scandinavian nations, which acknowledges the mortality and looks for the resurrection of those whom they had dignified with the title of gods, and holds out the expectation of a time when some greater unknown power would come in majesty to judge the world.

**BRYNHILDA.**





## BRYNHILDA.

---

O STRANGE is the bower where Brynhilda reclines,  
Around it the watchfire high bickering shines!  
Her couch is of iron, her pillow a shield,  
And the maiden's chaste eyes are in deep slumber seal'd.  
Thy charm, dreadful Odin, around her is spread,       5  
From thy wand the dread slumber was pour'd on her head.  
The bridegroom must pass thro' the furnace and flame,  
The boldest in fight, without fear, without blame.  
O whilom in battle, so bold and so free,  
Like a pirate victorious she roved o'er the sea.       10  
The helmet has oft bound the ringlets, that now

Adown her smooth shoulder so carelessly flow ;  
And that snowy bosom, thus lovely reveal'd,  
Has been oft by the breastplate's tough iron conceal'd.  
The love-lighting eyes, which are fetter'd by sleep, 15  
Have seen the sea-fight raging fierce o'er the deep,  
And mid the dread wounds of the dying and slain  
The tide of destruction pour'd wide o'er the plain.  
Those soft-rounded arms now defenceless and bare,  
Those rosy-tipp'd fingers so graceful and fair, 20  
Have rein'd the hot courser, and oft bathed in gore  
The merciless edge of the dreaded claymore.

Who is it that spurs his dark steed at the fire?  
Who is it, whose wishes thus boldly aspire  
To the chamber of shields, where the beautiful maid 25  
By the spell of the mighty defenceless is laid?  
Is it Sigurd the valiant, the slayer of kings,  
With the spoils of the Dragon, his gold and his rings?  
Or is it bold Gunnar, who vainly assays

On the horse of good Sigurd to rush thro' the blaze? 30

The steed knows his rider in field and in stall ;

No other hands rein him, no other spurs gall.

He brooks not the warrior that pricks his dark side,

Be he prince, be he chieftain of might and of pride.

How he neighs ! how he plunges, and tosses his mane! 35

How he foams ! how he lashes his flank with disdain !

O crest-fallen Gunnar, thou liest on the plain !

Through the furnace no warrior, save Sigurd, may ride ;

Let his valor for thee win the spell-guarded bride !

He has mounted his war-horse, the beauteous and bold ; 40

His buckler and harness are studded with gold.

A dragon all writhing in gore is his crest ;

A dragon is burnish'd in gold on his breast.

The furnace glows redder, the flames crackle round,

But the horse and the rider plunge thro' at one bound. 45

He has reach'd the dark canopy's shield-cover'd shade,

Where spell-bound the beautiful damsel is laid ;

He has kiss'd her closed eyelids, and called her his bride;  
He has stretch'd his bold limbs in the gloom by her side.

“ My name is bold Gunnar, and Grana my steed ; 50  
“ Through the bickering furnace I prick'd him with speed.”

The maiden all languidly lifts up her head,  
She seems in her trance half awaked from the dead;  
Like a swan on the salt-lake she mournfully cries,  
“ Does the bravest of warriors claim me as his prize ?” 55

O know'st thou, young Sigurd, who lies by thy side?  
O kenn'st thou, Brynhilda, who calls thee his bride?  
On the gay hills of France dwells thy proud foster-sire,  
And there thy chaste bower was guarded by fire.  
It was mantled with ivy and luscious woodbine, 60  
It was shrowded with jasmine and sweet eglantine.  
O mind'st thou, when darkling thou sat'st in thy bower,  
What courser came fleet by thy charm-circled tower?  
Whose hawk on thy casement perch'd saucy and free?  
What warrior pursued it? Whose crest did'st thou see? 65

Did the gold-burnish'd dragon gleam bright to thy view?  
Did thy spells hold him back, or did Sigurd break through?  
For whom the bright mead did thy snowy hands pour,  
Which never for man crown'd the goblet before?  
On the wonders of nature, the stories of eld, 70  
On the secrets of magic high converse ye held:  
He sat by thy side, and he gazed on thy face,  
He hail'd thee most worthy of Sigurd's embrace;  
The wisest of women, the loveliest maid,  
The bravest that ever in battle outtrade: 75  
And there, in the gloom of that mystic alcove,  
Ye pledged to each other the firm oath of love.  
Now spell-bound thou canst not his features descry,  
Thy charms in the gloom do not meet his keen eye.  
For Sigurd had hied to defend Ginka's crown, 80  
He dwelt there with glory, he fought with renown;  
At the court of good Ginka his warriors among  
None bore him so gallant, so brave, and so strong.

Gudruna beheld him with eyes of desire,  
The noblest of knights at the court of her sire. 83  
She mix'd the love-potion with charm and with spell,  
And all his frail oaths from his memory fell.  
She conquer'd his faith by the treacherous snare ;  
He led to the altar Gudruna the fair :  
And now with her brother unconscious he came, 90  
Who dared the chaste hand of Brynhilda to claim.  
But Gunnar the bold could not break through the spell ;  
The flame bicker'd high, on the ground as he fell :  
And Sigurd the glorious, the mighty, must lend  
His valor to gain the fair prize for his friend. 95  
All night there he tarried, but ever between  
The maid and the knight lay his sword bright and sheen.  
The morrow he rode to the battle afar,  
And changed the maid's couch for the turmoil of war.  
His friend reaps the harvest his valor has won, 100  
And claims the fair guerdon ere fall of the sun.

With pomp to the altar he leads the young bride,  
She deems him the knight who had lain by her side ;  
Forgotten the vows she had made in gay France,  
Ere Odin cast o'er her the magical trance. 105  
With gorgeous carousal, with dance and with song,  
With wassail his liegemen the nuptials prolong ;  
He revels in rapture and bliss through the night,  
And the swift hours are pass'd in the arms of delight :  
But when the bright morning first dawn'd on their bed, 110  
The bride raised with anguish her grief-stricken head ;  
For the thoughts of the past rose with force, and too late  
She remember'd young Sigurd, and curs'd her sad fate.  
Three days and three nights there in silence she lay,  
To sullen despair and dark horror a prey. 115  
She tasted no food, and to none she replied,  
But spurn'd the sad bridegroom with hate from her side.  
Shall the words of young Sigurd now bid her rejoice ?  
Does she hear his known accents, and start at his voice ?



"Awake, fair Brynhilda, behold the bright ray! 120

"The flowers in the forest are laughing and gay.

"Full long hast thou slept on the bosom of woe;

"Awake, fair Brynhilda, and see the sun glow!"

She heard him with anguish, and raising her head

She gazed on his features, then proudly she said: 125

"I chuse not two husbands, and marvel that thou

"Shouldst dare thus intrude in my chamber of woe.

"Heaven witness, proud Sigurd, how firmly I loved!

"My fancy adored thee, my reason approved.

"Thou saw'st me in bloom of my glory and youth, 130

"And our hearts interchanged the chaste promise of truth.

"Mid the damsels of Hlyndale no maid was so fair,

"So courted in bower, so dreaded in war.

"Like a Virgin of slaughter I roved o'er the sea,

"My arm was victorious, my valor was free. 135

"By prowess, by Runic enchantment and song,

"I raised up the weak, and I beat down the strong.

- " I held the young prince mid the hurly of war,  
" My arm waved around him the charm'd scimitar ;  
" I saved him in battle, I crown'd him in hall, 140  
" Though Odin and fate had foredoom'd him to fall.  
" Hence Odin's dread curses were pour'd on my head ;  
" He doom'd the undaunted Brynhilda to wed.  
" But I vow'd the high-vow which gods dare not gainsay,  
" That the bravest in warfare should bear me away : 145  
" And full well I knew, that thou, Sigurd, alone  
" Of mortals the boldest in battle hast shone.  
" I knew that none other the furnace could stem,  
" (Sp wrought was the spell, and so fierce was the flame)  
" Save Sigurd the glorious, the slayer of kings, 150  
" With the spoils of the Dragon, his gold and his rings.  
" Now thy treason has marr'd me, to Gunnar resign'd  
" By the force of the spell, when my reason was blind.  
" At my nuptials I loathed the embrace of his lust,  
" But I smother'd my hate and conceal'd my disgust ; 155

“ And sooner than forfeit the faith which I gave  
“ At the altar to him, will I sink in my grave. .  
“ Like a brother thou slept'st in the gloom by my side,  
“ And pure as the day-star was Gunnar's young bride.  
“ Yet hence did Gudruna revile me, and say 160  
“ In the arms of proud Sigurd despoiled I lay.  
“ Now, Prince, shalt thou perish, if vengeance be due  
“ To love disappointed, though faithful and true !  
“ Though gallant thou ridest to the battle afar,  
“ Though foremost thy steed in the red fields of war, 165  
“ Like the death-breathing blast of the pestilent night  
“ My hate shall o'ertake thee, my fury shall smite !”  
He left her desponding ; then sadly she rose,  
Like a lily all pale, from the couch of her woes :  
Stream'd loosely the ringlets of jet o'er her breast, 170  
And her eyes' ray was languid, with sorrow oppress ;  
Yet lovely she moved, like the silvery beam  
Of the moon-light that kisses the slow-gliding stream.

She sought Gunnar's chamber, awhile by his side  
Stood mournfully pensive, then sternly she cried : 175

“ To thee have I pledged my firm oath as thy bride,  
“ And, Gunnar, I hate thee ! Yet be it not said  
“ That Budela's proud daughter her faith has betray'd.  
“ To thee (woe the hour !) by the vengeance of heaven  
“ The flower of my youth and my fealty was given. 180  
“ Nor mortal shall dare with the breath of frail love  
“ The heart of ill-fated Brynhilda to move.  
“ But never again shall I rest on thy bed,  
“ And ne'er on my breast shalt thou pillow thy head,  
“ Till slain by thy steel in the night's silent hour 185  
“ The treacherous Sigurd lies stiff in his gore ;  
“ Till by treason he falls, who by treason has left  
“ Brynhilda of joy and of honour bereft.”

Sad Gunnar, what strife thy fond bosom must rend !  
First gaze on her beauty, then think of thy friend ! 190  
The slumber of midnight has sealed his bold eyes,

In the arms of Gudruna defenceless he lies.  
'Tis done; in his blood the cold warrior is found,  
But breathless his murderer lies on the ground.  
Though gored and expiring, ere lifeless he fell, 195  
Stout Sigurd's arm sent his assassin to hell.

Mid the night's baneful gloom, see the torches that glare!  
The mourners that give their wild locks to the air!  
She has mounted the funeral pile with the slain,  
With her slaves, with her women, a loud shrieking train, 200  
The fairest, the noblest for honour and truth,  
In the prime of her glory, the bloom of her youth.  
The fire shall consume them, the living and dead,  
And in one lofty mound their cold ashes be laid

**. N O T E**  
**TO**  
**BRYNHILDA.**

---

THE particulars of the history of Sigurd and Brynhilda are related at length in the notes to the second part of my Icelandic Translations.

I have committed an error in the notes to the song of Regner Lodbrok, in the second part of my Icelandic translations, where I have said, that he married the daughter of Sigurd, and have stated that the mention of Sigurd in the song of Hroke the black, would be an argument against its having been written in the sixth century. I have confounded Aslauga, the wife of Regner and daughter of Sigurd Svend

in the eighth century, with Aslauga, the daughter of Sigurd Sigmundson, who was cotemporary with Attila, king of the Huns, in the fifth century. His widow Gudruna, sometimes called Grimhilda, was afterwards one of the numerous wives whom Attila successively married.

*Postscript.*—I have just had an opportunity of reading an interesting work, called *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities*, produced by the joint labors of Mr. Weber and Mr. Jamieson. It contains, amongst other curious articles, an epitome of an ancient Teutonic lay, called *Der Nibelungen Lied*, answering to the *Niflunga Saga* of the Scandinavians, which professes to have been in part digested from ancient German songs.

The Teutonic lay contains an account of part of the history of Sigurd and Brynhilda, the marriage of the widow of Sigurd with king Attila, and the events that followed, with

some variations from the Icelandic Saga, but with a general resemblance as to the leading circumstances.

Mr. Weber mentions (p. 27) that, "in Volsunga and Norna Gests Sagas, Brynhildr is a mythological personage, one of the Valkyriur, and not a mere *mortal* virgin as in the Teutonic romances." With all deference to his usual accuracy, I can by no means concur in this observation. It is undoubtedly founded upon a single expression in one of the above-mentioned Sagas, (in Volsunga Saga, if I recollect rightly,) "Hun var Valkyrie, she was a Valkyrie," to which it is added that she had the power of transporting herself through the air. All the Scandinavian accounts of Brynhildr concur in representing her as a mortal, the daughter of king Budla, who in her youth being of a very masculine disposition had sailed upon piratical expeditions, and become very renowned in war. She was skilled in incantations (a faculty which, I imagine, was attributed to all who were adepts in



writing and reading the Runic characters), and she is said to have incurred the resentment of Odin in consequence of her having given victory to Audbroder in opposition to the intentions of the deity, on which account she is figuratively called a Valkyrie in that single passage : but she is nowhere mentioned as being one of the immortal Valkyriur who were deities acting under the directions of Odin, or as having performed any one of the usual acts of their ministry. After revenging herself by the murder of Sigurd, whom she still loved above all mankind, she ascended his funeral pile together with her slaves, and was burnt to death for the purpose of honoring his obsequies. Her tragic history is that of a proud and distinguished woman, endowed, according to the ideas of the period at which she lived, with every accomplishment, and punished by the deity for the excess of her presumption. I see no reason to doubt her having really existed, although her history is blended with the fabulous and supernatural ; and at least there is no more

reason for calling her a mythological personage, than Medea, with whose character that of Brynhildr bears some analogy. *Mortal* she is certainly represented to have been, for her death is particularly detailed.

I am sorry to observe that Mr. Weber has repeated (I fear upon my authority) the objection to the Scandinavian chronology, under the idea that Regner Lodbrok had married the daughter of Sigurd and Brynhildr, an error which I regret that I had no earlier opportunity of rectifying.

THE END.



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**ERRATA.**

Page 27, v. 434, *for when, read where.*

Page 114, v. 1762, *for faltering, read faultering.*

Page 125, v. 1954, *for foes, read woes.*

Page 125, v. 1955, *for foaming, read frowning.*

P

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